FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT

Holds Press Conference

PY260133 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1654 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (TELAM) -- Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco said today that Fidel Castro's proposal that debtors not repay their foreign debt is based on an emotional but unrealistic approach. He added that under these circumstances, creditor countries will surely agree to the position outlined by the debtor countries in the Cartagena Consensus. President Jorge, who today ended his official visit to our country, made these statements during a press conference at a downtown Buenos Aires hotel.

After pointing out that the Dominican Republic is a small country with limited resources, Blanco said that the larger countries of the Americas, like Argentina, should help the small nations. We will thus be able to overcome our problems and achieve our development, particularly during this time of international crisis, he added. In this regard, he mentioned the line of credit Argentina has granted to his country. He said that the credit, of approximately $12 million, will be used for food and education programs, and for other purposes.

Asked about reports that Latin American presidents may hold a summit, he replied that he will attend the upcoming UN General Assembly meeting, and that if other presidents also attend, a summit may take place.

After denying that the objective of the Cartagena Consensus is to create a debtors club, he pointed out that the Cartagena Consensus should provide the framework for bilateral talks held by debtor countries. This means that in all bilateral negotiations, the debtors should be granted the same or similar treatment.

Blanco said that the developing countries' foreign debt rose because of the excessive flow of capital from the industrialized nations. However, developing countries are also responsible for this excessive flow of capital because many of the credits were not used for productive projects or for the areas for which they were originally intended. Therefore, both sides are responsible for this situation, he said.

President Jorge said his country's foreign debt amounts to $3.5 billion and that it was contracted by several administrations. He stressed that unlike other countries in the same situation, the Dominican Republic has not discontinued its development, despite the crisis it is going through. He added that his country's foreign debt will not be totally repaid during his administration, scheduled to end in August 1986, but most probably during the 1990's.

Concerning the Malvinas Islands issue, he reiterated the terms of the joint declaration he and President Alfonsin signed on 24 July. The Dominican Republic fully supports Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas, South Georgia, and the South Sandwich Islands, and it recognizes Argentina's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute, he said.

The Dominican president left shortly after 1130 from the military area of the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport, where he was seen off by President Alfonsin, who accompanied him from the hotel where he was staying. Ministers, secretaries, and municipal officials were also at the airport.

Comments on Area Crisis

PY260135 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1847 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (NA) -- This morning, Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco hosted a press conference at the end of an official 3-day visit to Argentina. Jorge Blanco pointed out that "the protectionist practices affecting some products on the U.S. market" have aggravated his country's financial crisis. The Dominican Republic exports sugar, coffee, cacao, and tobacco to the United States. In addition, international oil prices have gone up, he said. "While oil prices continue on their upward trend, the price of one quintal of sugar has dropped from $65 to $2 or $3 over the past few years," he remarked.

Asked about the Central American crisis, the Dominican president reiterated his country's support for the Contadora Group's efforts to find a peaceful settlement. "My country belongs to the Caribbean Basin and, therefore, it has been strongly affected by this crisis," he said. In this regard, he voiced his hope that the Contadora Group, which is made up of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, will soon find "a peaceful solution to the crisis."

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO ARMY WAR DOCUMENT

Martinez Endorsement Denied

PY251620 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2256 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (TELAM) -- Vice presidential spokesman Pedro Lopez today categorically denied that Vice President Victor Martinez totally endorses the document sent yesterday by the Army to the Federal Court trying the nine former commanders of the former military regime. Lopez pointed out to journalists assigned to Congress that Martinez only agrees with three points of the document: the first advocating the future reconciliation of the country; second, that it is a mistake to use a war as justification for certain actions; and third, that it is unjust and wrong to flatly deny that there was a war.

Ministry Orders Investigation

PY250342 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0035 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA) -- Reliable sources have revealed that the Argentine Defense Ministry has ordered an investigation into the Army document containing a doctrinal assessment of the antisubversive war which has been sent to the Federal Court trying nine former commanders in chief of the Armed Forces. As a result of this incident the ministry has apparently ordered the retirement of Auditor General Carlos Horacio Cerda who is assigned to the Joint Staff. Defense Ministry spokesman Faustino Altamirano stated tonight that this ministry "will not comment" on Cerda's possible retirement and added that he is not prepared to "either confirm or refute" the report. He recalled that there is a ministerial resolution dated 17 February 1984 ordering the Armed Forces high command to respond to all court requests through the Defense Ministry.

Meanwhile, another Defense Ministry source indicated that "the person responsible for having sent out the document without the minister's authorization will have to go." Official sources explained that initially the idea had been to announce Cerda's retirement tonight, but further evaluation led to the decision to postpone the announcement until the return of the commander in chief of the Army, who is on leave.

Gen Cerda Requests Retirement

PY252254 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2203 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (NA) -- General Carlos Cerda has reported that he had asked for voluntary retirement after successive meetings with the chief of the Joint Staff, Major General Teodoro Waldner, and with Defense Minister Roque Carranza. In brief remarks to the press, Cerda admitted that he may have made a mistake in the handling of an annex of the Army report which had been taken to the Federal Court, and which could have led to his resignation. However, Cerda stated that his moral behavior has not been questioned by the authorities.

Request Accepted

PY252324 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (NA) -- Defense Minister Roque Carranza officially confirmed tonight that he accepted the request for retirement submitted by Auditor General Carlos Cerda. The report states that Cerda held a meeting this afternoon with the defense minister.

AIR FORCE, NAVY SUBMIT ANTISUBVERSIVE REPORTS

PY260127 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2313 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (TELAM) -- The chiefs of staff of the Navy and the Air Force have submitted their reports to the Federal Court setting forth their position toward the antisubversive struggle and justifying the intervention of the Armed Forces in that struggle.

The Navy report, signed by its chief of staff, Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, stated that in 1970 Argentina lacked the necessary legal foundation or a suitable plan for using military power to cope with the demands of a domestic revolutionary war. The Navy document indicated that the subversive organizations were a real and serious threat to the stability of the nation, its institutions, and even the way of life of the Argentine people.

These assertions are backed by statements of lawmakers of the constitutional period, which was interruped on 24 March 1976, a bibliography of subversive and commercial publications, and a record of terrorist actions. Among the statement is one that then National Deputy Antonio Troccoli [current interior minister] made on 27 September 1973 to the effect that all this is part of the silent war, an underground war which is taking place on the national scene.

The Navy recalls other remarks on the subject, such as the one by Senator Fernando de la Rua on 4 September 1975, who wondered whether there was any security in Argentina and who could enjoy it. The document also quotes former lawmaker Carlos Caro, who on 26 September 1974 said: We are facing exceptional circumstances which, naturally, call for exceptional solutions. After this, we might well have to use guns instead of codes and laws.

The bibliography includes books such as Alain Rouquie's "Argentina Today," Pablo Giusani's "Armed Arrogance," Norberto Beladrich's "The Suicidal Parliament," and Jordan Bruno Genta's "Security and Development," as well as manuals and notes of subversive organizations.

As for the Air Force, its report stated that subversive actions overwhelmed the preventive capacity of security forces and convinced the national government at that time that the nation was on the brink of a revolutionary process, which was threatening to spread.

The document, signed by Colonel Hector Piaggio, chief of intelligence, claimed that the illegal organizations have never been isolated, that is, without links to one another, because if that were the case, they would never have been able to seriously jeopardize social peace and the lives and assets of the population.

The Air Force inferred that the operations, especially those after 1973, clearly showed these organizations' ability to carry out a widespread subversive war. The document added that the subversives' doctrine was rooted in specific and general concepts of Marxism-Leninism for implementation in the Western world and that they had a political organization whose obvious goal was to seize political power.

The two documents submitted to the Federal Court upon request of the lawyers for the defense of General Roberto Viola, retired, are attached to introductory notes from the Defense Ministry, signed by Defense Under Secretary Jorge Gonzalez Lonzieme. The Navy paper has 15 pages, while the Air Force paper has only 2. The Army submitted a similar report, 11 pages long, signed by Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu, which was disclosed on 23 July.

NAVY ORDERS AIR PATROL OF MARITIME TRAFFIC

PY251850 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Puerto Belgrano-based Naval Operations Command has ordered flights to patrol sea traffic in Argentina waters in order to identify all ships operating within the 200-mile Argentina maritime zone.

CGT SAYS GOVERNMENT DECREE ON LAYOFFS 'USELESS'

PY242308 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Jul 85 p 1, 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The unified CGT [General Confederation of Labor], stepping up its protest against layoffs, last night called for a delegates' assembly next Tuesday in what is expected to lead to a renewal of rallies and regional strikes by labour. But Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo yesterday preferred to downplay the unemployment problem, stating that the present situation "is not worrisome."

Meanwhile, reliable sources said a "pre-agreement" was reached between Ford Motor Argentina, the Labour and Economy Ministries and the Auto Workers Union (SMATA), whereby some of the 305 Ford workers fired would be rehired, others would be given compensation, and Ford would postpone plans to fire 500 more men.

After a council meeting last night the CGT announced labour delegates would meet next Tuesday and released a statement criticizing the government decree on layoffs as useless. The CGT originally welcomed the decree when it was signed by President Raul Alfonsin on July 11. The decree, which obliges firms to notify the Labour Ministry of planned layoffs, suspensions, or work reductions five days beforehand, simply "turns the Labour Ministry into a statistics office on industrial paralysis without measures to impede it," the CGT stated.

The CGT also charged the recent modifications to the memorandum of understanding with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) "shows what is really behind the government (economic) plan." The memorandum "states that wages and salaries will remain fixed 'as long as it takes' to deflate the economy while prices and rates may experience changes depending on the economic authorities," the CGT claimed. The Confederation likewise criticized the government for having promised credit to firms to keep them from laying off workers but then going back on its word.

CGT council members yesterday reportedly agreed that the government is at least partly to blame for the Ford dispute. Several unionists were said to have condemned the legal decision ordering the preventive arrest of Ford workers' committee leaders because it reflects "a weapon of the government being used to stop the workers' movement."

Next Tuesday CGT delegates are expected to renew labour's "plan of action" which was frozen after the general strike last May 23. A special committee was set up to plan the rallies and regional strikes to be announced shortly. The committee is to also contact political parties, business groups, and the church for backing of the plan of action.

Church Pastoral Committee Chairman Italo di Stefano yesterday met with CGT and business representatives. The Cordoba bishop said he would offer his mediation in any labour conflict. Di Stefano added that via "private efforts" the church committee yesterday offered to mediate in the Ford dispute. Di Stefano and the 17 other members of the committee met with CGT unionist Carlos Alderete, Argentine Rural Confederations Chairman Raul Romero Feris and Argentine Economic Federation Chairman Jose Iaccarino.

Earlier in the day Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) Chairman Roberto Favelevic said businessmen "have no further recourse but to suspend and lay off" personnel. But Minister Barrionuevo, after yesterday's socio-economic meeting, preferred to play down growing fears of increased joblessness. The ministry "has taken note" of firms reporting plans to lay off workers but the situation "is not worrisome," he said. Barrionuevo also denied reports the ministry would order Ford and its workers to enter compulsory conciliation talks.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli also added new worker fears yesterday by calling for a "huge overhauling of industry." But, referring to the Ford dispute, Troccoli also promised the government would do everything possible "to avoid these kinds of problems from becoming more intense."

Meanwhile 1,500 Ford workers met yesterday and decided to march on SMATA and CGT headquarters tomorrow morning to demand that Ford stop its planned firings and restart production. Workers also won the support of the Radical Party national committee, which yesterday condemned Ford's "authoritarian manner" of firing 305 of its 4,800 personnel. Workers' lawyers yesterday said they would appeal the preventive arrest orders out on 19 men, claiming that the ruling violates an earlier decision by the Buenos Aires Supreme Court which states that peaceful take-overs are a way of exercising the right to strike. The judge who ordered the preventive arrest argued that the right to strike is not absolute and that "the freedom to adopt protest action may not restrict other recognized rights" such as those of employers. The ruling, which was released yesterday, sets an important precedent sought by the government to curb the wave of take-overs started with the Ford dispute.

Reports of more layoff plans and strikes to defend jobs and workers' buying power continued nationwide yesterday. In Cordoba Province 41 companies reported their plans to lay off or suspend 6,000 workers. A local Labour Ministry official said the reports hit the government like "an avalanche" since many firms did not announce their plans five days beforehand as required by law. Most of the layoffs and suspensions are in the auto and metallurgy industries.

In Chaco city workers completed their 15th day of strike to protest firings and to demand owed wages, while textile workers at a local company are protesting to demand payment of June wages. Workers in Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego, backed the local CGT and staged a 10 hour general strike yesterday to protest recent price hikes. Liniers meat market workers yesterday began two-hour strikes (per shift) to demand a 50 percent pay hike authorized last April. Truckers are to block border crossings in the near future to protest layoffs in the industry, federation leaders announced yesterday.

OFFICIAL ON NUCLEAR, OTHER ENERGY SOURCES

PY241931 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2008 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Jul (NA) -- Jorge Lapena, under secretary for energy planning, today stated that "nuclear energy will not play a major role in the production of electricity in the next 20 years," and admitted that "there is now an oversupply of electricity as a result of the drop experienced by the Argentine gross domestic product [GDP] in the past decade." Lapena made this statement in a luncheon given by the Petroleum Club at the Plaza Hotel. The luncheon was attended by Shell Vice President Paez Allende, Esso Vice President German Salazar, Bridas representative Alejandro Bulgheroni, and others.

Lapena said the drop in the demand for electricity "stems from the zero growth of the Argentine GDP during the past decade due to a regression of the Argentine economy." Lapena said that at present hydroelectrical power accounts for 45 percent of the national power resources and that nuclear plants only supply 11.5 percent of the electricity used in the nation. He announced that natural gas will have to be used in the future for the production of electricity.

Lapena noted that "there is now a short supply of gas due to our inadequate pipeline systems," and that there was a 5 percent drop in the production of oil during the first half of 1985 compared to the same period of 1984. In this regard, Lapena said that "the level of oil reserves remains unchanged" and warned that "if a serious effort is not made in this sector, Argentina will no longer be able to have sufficient oil for its own consumption."

CNEA DENIES EXODUS OF NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS

PY252037 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0514 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (TELAM) -- The National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] today denied press reports that two CNEA directors have decided to leave the country in an alleged exodus. The CNEA reported that the two scientists are enjoying a leave without pay to work for the International Atomic Energy Agency, a normal activity. In a communique, the CNEA stated that proof of this is the recent return to the country of an Argentine expert, who now holds the post of director of planning, coordination, and control. Moreover, these scientists had already spent lengthy periods abroad, either on missions or contracts authorized by previous governments.

The CNEA adds that hundreds of scientists and technicians are abroad updating and increasing their knowledge and providing their expertise and experience to the country through this commission, without accepting posts in nuclear organizations of other countries, thus maintaining and increasing the outstanding Argentine position in the nuclear field. The CNEA communique concluded by saying that a similar situation is occurring with an expert in chemistry and a CNEA director.

CHUQUISACA DEPARTMENT RELEASES ELECTION RESULTS

PY250042 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Sucre Electoral Court this morning concluded its work and released the official results of the vote-count in Sucre and Chuquisaca. After a speech delivered by court president Dr Francisco Manuel Perez, the court released the official results of the vote-count in Chuquisaca.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording]

MIR	[Movement of the Revolutionary Left]	18,246
MRTKL	[Tupaj Katari Revolutionary Movement of Liberation]	1,103
ACP	[Popular Civic Action]	905
MRTK	[Tupaj Katari Revolutionary Movement]	1,449
AHUR	[Humanist Revolutionary Action]	808
MNR-V	[Nationalist Revolutionary Movement-Vanguard faction]	2,106
IU	[United Left]	681
MNRI	[Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left]	4,970
ARENA	[National Renewal Alliance]	562
FSB	[Bolivian Socialist Falange]	915
MNR	[Nationalist Revolutionary Movement]	21,148
POR	[Revolutionary Workers Party]	1,098
FPU	[United People's Front]	5,500
PDC	[Christian Democratic Party]	1,065
FNP	[Progressive National Force]	750
ADN	[Nationalist Democratic Action]	17,803
PS-1	[Socialist Party One]	2,704
MNRI-1	[Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left One]	953
Valid Votes		83,306
Blank Votes		2,916
Invalid Votes		13,147
Total number of votes		99,369

Based on these results, the MNR has won two seats in the Senate by majority vote. The MIR has won one seat in the Senate by minority vote.

As for the Chamber of Deputies, the total number of valid votes is 83,306. If we divide this number by 13, the number of deputies for the department, we get 6,408, the minimum number of votes needed to win a seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

The MNR received 21,148 votes. If we divide this figure by 6,408 we have the following results: enough votes for 3 seats with 1,924 votes left over. The MNR will thus have 3 deputies. The remaining votes do not entitle the MNR to another seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

The MIR received 18,246 votes. Dividing this figure by 6,408, we have the following results: 2 seats in the Chamber of Deputies plus an additional seat because the MIR received the second highest number of remaining votes.

The ADN will have two deputies plus an additional seat because it received the third highest number of remaining votes. The FPU received 5,500 votes; that is the highest number of remaining votes received. It will thus have 1 deputy. The MNRI won 1 seat in the Chamber of Deputies because it received the fourth highest number of remaining votes. The PS-1, which received the fifth highest number of remaining votes, will have one deputy. [end recording]

COB ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT 63-PERCENT SALARY HIKE

PY251840 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], the top labor organization in the country, has said that the 63-percent salary increase ordered by the government does not cover the basic needs of workers, but that this decision has practically been accepted by the people who live on fixed salaries. This statement was made by COB Secretary General Walter Delgadillo, who also pointed out that a higher salary increase cannot be obtained from a government that is on the way out.

SILES, DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR LIMA 27 JULY

PY260153 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez has confirmed that President Hernan Siles Zuazo will leave for Peru on Saturday at approximately 1245.

The Bolivian delegation that will attend the inauguration ceremony will be made up of President Siles, Edgar Camacho Omiste, Mario Rueda Pena, Julio Garret Ayllon, and the Bolivian ambassador to Peru.

MIR'S PAZ ZAMORA TO TRAVEL TO LIMA, HAVANA

PY251845 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], will attend the presidential inauguration of Alan Garcia in Lima. This information was provided to Radio Panamericana by Victor Hugo Carvajal, who is the MIR political spokesman. Carvajal said that Paz Zamora will leave for Lima on the night of 26 July.

[Begin recording] Paz Zamora is going at the special invitation of Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia Perez who, as everyone knows, has been Paz Zamora's friend for many years. Garcia helped Paz Zamora during the times of resistance against the military regime, letting him enter and leave the country on instructions from Garcia's party, the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance.

At the conclusion of Garcia's inauguration, Paz Zamora will leave for Havana, Cuba, at the invitation of Cuban President Fidel Castro, to attend a conference on the foreign debt problem, one of the problems currently affecting all Latin American countries, as the country knows. [end recording]

NEVES' DOCTOR ON PRESSURES EXERTED ON HIM

PY241723 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jul 85 p 6

[By Katia Militello]

[Excerpts] Exactly 90 days after the death of President Tancredo Neves, surgeon Henrique Walter Pinotti has revealed that he was pressured "by political and economic powers" to hasten the end of the president's agony. According to Pinotti, "pressures from the economic powers were exerted on me to disconnect the machines. The country had stopped, and the businessmen, stranded, were paying interest. They put pressure on me. They attacked me and called me a liar."

Pinotti headed the medical team that for 27 days treated Tancredo Neves at the Heart Institute in Sao Paulo. He made these remarks during a medical appointment on Thursday 18 July, in his clinical hospital at 201 Arnoldo Azevedo Avenue, in the Pacaembu neighborhood, western zone of the city. Pinotti did not know he was talking to a reporter and that the conversation was being recorded.

Before prescribing some tests, Pinotti spoke about his responsibilities as head of a team of 101 professionals, and provided an opportunity to ask him about those days with the late president. "I suffered from pressure exerted from all sides, pressure from the political and economic powers. The economic powers felt that I should make a final decision. I should say that he is going to die and leave things to take the natural course in order to give continuity to the government and to the administrative apparatus which had ceased its activities." According to Pinotti, the businessmen, afraid of not being able to sign contracts with the government, decided to put pressure on the entire medical team. "They attacked me and called me a liar." All those things that were manipulated by them, Pinotti said, referring to criticisms against the medical team published by the press because of lack of change in the president's condition.

MILITARY POLICE REMOVE 4,000 GOLD MINERS

PY251520 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1959 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Belem, 24 Jul (EFE) -- Today, Brazilian Military Police dislodged nearly 4,000 garimpeiros (gold miners) who had invaded a goldfield on the Brazilian-Bolivian border. According to local police reports, quoted by the News Agency O ESTADO, some of the garimpeiros, occupying the goldfield in search of gold they were then to sell, had weapons furnished by Bolivian guerrillas. One hundred Military Police were necessary to dislodge the gold diggers from this goldfield located in Guarujamirin, State of Rondonia.

OFFICIAL, OPPOSITION DELEGATES TO GO TO PERU

PY251614 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Santiago, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Sources of the Peruvian Embassy in Santiago reported today that Chilean representatives of the military government and the opposition, who have been invited for Alan Garcia's presidential inauguration ceremonies, will travel to Lima this weekend. The governmental delegation will be led by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, who will travel with Minister of Mines Samuel Lira and the Foreign Ministry Director for Bilateral Policy Jose Manuel Ovalle.

The opposition members invited are the leaders Gabriel Valdes (Christian Democrat), Enrique Silva Cimma (Radical), Ricardo Lagos (Socialist), and Andres Zaldivar, president of the Christian Democratic International.

President-elect Alan Garcia will assume power next Sunday as the representative of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance.

PINOCHET TO RECEIVE EASTER ISLAND ACCORD 31 JULY

PY251400 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jul 85

[By Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said this afternoon that the Foreign Ministry will recommend that the president approve the NASA request to use the Easter Island airport for space shuttle emergency landings. The minister made this announcement after the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy completed the analysis of the project.

The commission today held a 2 and 1/2-hour session during which it completed the analysis of a draft agreement on the Mataveri Airport. According to Del Valle, only two minor subjects are still pending; the U.S. Embassy will consult with Washington on both issues. The answer to this consultation is expected to be received on 26 July, so that on that date the binational commission may conclude the final revision of the draft agreement, which will be submitted to the president on 31 July. Minister Del Valle said that the Foreign Ministry will recommend that the president approve the U.S. request on the basis of the text approved today.

The minister explained that even though the agreement has already been drafted, it should still be approved by the president and, eventually, by the legislative junta, if the executive branch agrees with the Foreign Ministry that this accord should be implemented as a treaty. This means that it should have international jurisdiction and become a Chilean law.

TWO LEFTISTS BANISHED TO NORTHERN TOWNSHIPS

PY241446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Santiago, 22 Jul (AFP) -- By virtue of a decree released by the Interior Ministry, the Chilean Government has banished two leftists to remote townships in the northern part of the country on charges of involvement in subversive activities. The banished individuals, who will be forced to stay for 3 months in Inca de Oro and Alto del Carmen, 1,000 km from Santiago, are Felicitas Planellas Canales and Victor Hurtado Pastene. Miss Planellas was charged with being involved in the activities of the proscribed Communist Party and Hurtado was tried earlier for having violated the law on possession of arms.

JUDGE CASTRO GIL SHOT, KILLED IN BOGOTA

PA250042 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The nation was shaken last night by the news that Judge Tulio Manuel Castro Gil had been shot and killed in Bogota. The people have condemned the killing of the judge, who had received several death threats because of his investigations into the murder of Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. The Colombian judicial branch is in mourning over the murder of Tulio Manuel Castro Gil, who brings to 22 the number of judges killed in the past 2 years. The judicial branch employees throughout Colombia will not work today to protest this violence.

Judge Castro Gil had been investigating the murder of Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. Just a few days ago, he had ordered the summoning of Pablo Escobar who is considered the brains behind Lara Bonilla's murder. Despite the constant threats, Castro Gil had rejected state security protection, as he had no money to pay for the food for the guards assigned to him and he did not fear death.

FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS DUE TO HEALTH PROBLEMS

PA260420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0403 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Bogota, 25 Jul (AFP) -- Today Colombian Finance Minister Roberto Junguito announced his decision to resign from his post due to health problems. Junguito, who has accompanied Colombian President Belisario Betancur since the first day of his government first as agriculture minister and then at the treasury ministry, pointed out that his retirement from the Finance Ministry is basically due to health problems.

Junguito's resignation will become official next week.

ADO JOINS FARC-SPONSORED PATRIOTIC UNION

PA250333 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Jul 85 p 3 A

[Text] The Workers Self-Defense Movement (ADO), one of the guerrilla groups that signed the peace agreement with the government, has joined the Patriotic Union (UP), a legal political organization promoted by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The action was formalized in a ceremony at the Peace Commission headquarters attended by representatives of the aforementioned groups and members of the Peace, Dialogue and Verification Commissions.

On behalf of ADO, a document was read which explained its reasons for joining UP, condemned the practice of torture acknowledged in a State Council ruling, criticized the national agreement proposed by the government, recommended that Congress approve laws to increase political freedom in Colombia, and expressed the ADO's recognition of the members of the commissions that have worked in the peace process. ADO political representative Carlos Efren Agudelo, said that the fact that ADO is joining UP does not mean that his organization will dissolve, because "this project consists of sharing political objectives, not of merging with others."

He explained the ADO promises to promote the UP plan by which "we seek the definite establishment of peace in Colombia, despite the government's inconsistency."

He said that ADO's entry into UP is a step forward following the signing of the agreements, and added that with this new political tool "peace will be sought along with other political and social objectives."

Agudelo said that his movement hopes that other groups join "us, the FARC, and other sectors that share the same objectives in fighting for a real opening to democracy."

RESCUE CREWS SAY NO SURVIVORS IN AVIANCA CRASH

PA251514 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1446 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Bogota, 25 Jul (EFE) -- Air rescue patrols who reached the site of the wreckage where a Colombian Air Force military aircraft with 74 aboard crashed on Wednesday have said that there are no survivors. The aircraft, a DC-6, had taken off from Vasquez Cobo Airport with 71 passengers and 3 crew members. Its pilot informed the control tower of Leticia Airport at 1702 in the afternoon, local time on Wednesday, that one of its engines was on fire. The aircraft was covering the Colombian National Airlines [Avianca] route at the time of the accident and crashed, a spokesman for the Southern Unified Command reported, on La Primavera farm, 20 miles north of Leticia.

Rescue patrols were converging by land and air on the site of the accident but their mission was made more difficult in view of the adverse weather conditions in the region.

STUDENTS PEACEFULLY OCCUPY NETHERLANDS EMBASSY

PA260323 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0304 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Bogota, 25 Jul (REUTER) -- Approximately 20 Colombian students peacefully occupied the Netherlands Embassy in Bogota today to demand that the Education Ministry not close their school, an embassy spokesman has reported. Shortly after the incident, ministry representatives went to the embassy to negotiate with the students, who said they will stay in the building until they have been assured that their school, which is burdened by heavy debts, will not be closed.

BETANCUR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ALBANIA'S ALIA

AU201432 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 20 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of Colombia Belisario Betancur:

"The celebration of the 175th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Colombia avails me of the opportunity that in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you and the Colombian people cordial greetings and the best wishes for happiness and prosperity. I wish that the friendly relations between Albania and Colombia continue to develop uninterruptedly in the interest of our two peoples".

COMMUNIST PARTY GREETED BY CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AU180947 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Colombian Communist Party on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the latter's establishment. The telegram appraises the consistent battle waged by the Colombian Communist Party for political, economic, and social changes and for restoring real democracy in the country, as well as its effort to consolidate the unity of all progressive and democratic forces of Latin America in the fight against imperialism and for freedom, independence, and social progress.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION

PA260025 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero said in Guayaquil that his government will not accept resolutions or impositions from a legislative branch that is acting in a spurious manner. He said this regarding the special session that Congress President Raul Baca Carbo called for Saturday. President Febres Cordero said that nothing done by Baca Carbo surprises him anymore. However, he added, I did not expect him to act in this manner. I want the people to know that the government and the president of the Republic are not going to accept impositions from anyone, not even from the president of the National Congress.

[Begin recording] [Febres Cordero] I want the people to know and I want the news media -- it must be this way -- to tell the people that the constitutional government and the president of the Republic, both chosen by the sovereign decision of Ecuadoreans, are not going to accept impositions from anyone, not even from Raul Baca Carbo, president of the National Congress. Baca Carbo is not the National Congress. Yesterday, he did something in the presence of 52 congressmen that has never been done before in the history of Congress: Opened a session and closed it immediately without allowing anyone to express an opinion.

We are not going to accept impositions from anyone and we want the people to know, directly from the president of the Republic, that the government is not going to accept any resolutions issued by a spurious legislative branch; I am specifically referring to the session that Baca Carbo has called for Saturday. If he wants to create unrest, to disrupt public order and cause problems between the universities and the government, he is wasting his time. We are taking care of the problems of the universities. We are trying to solve them according to the country's possibilities. We are going to meet with the university leaders in the next 24 hours to analyze the situation and find solutions. Gentlemen, what he is trying to do is spoil the festivities in Guayaquil. He precisely chose an occasion on which the people of Guayaquil are cheerfully celebrating another anniversary to try to create problems. However, he is not going to get his way. Noble Ecuadoreans are supporting a government that is serious, responsible, and working in favor of every city in the country and above all for the country's highest interests.

[Reporter] Mr President, returning to politics, do you see better days for Eucador?

[Febres Cordero] I consider anything that makes it possible for the three branches of state to work together on behalf of the country as positive. As a logical person, who has common sense, I do not aspire to reach an agreement but to have the state branches work together for the country's progress. [end recording]

ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES OIL MARKET, PRICES

PA250249 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Energy Minister Engineer Xavier Espinoza Teran has announced that oil production may be 300,000 barrels per day until the end of 1985 as a measure to compensate for the $1.50 reduction in the crude oil price.

[Begin recording] Well, it is quite possible that this will happen, given that there is a price on the spot market at which 90 percent of all world oil is being sold. If that is the market trend, then the countries must adjust to it in order to continue selling their product. [end recording]

Regarding the policies to market the Ecuadoran oil, he said:

[Begin recording] [Espinoza] As far as Ecuador is concerned, we have been careful and that viewpoint has always prevailed in the country. We have always tried to conduct our sales through long-term contracts. Therefore, aside from small inconveniences in the [word indistinct] the long-term contractors have been opportunely increasing the crude oil prices. We are now waiting for an OPEC decision in order to implement if and officially set our prices, but we feel pessimistic about the prices. It is not a matter of being pessimistic, but of being realistic. If you see that a certain crude oil price prevails on the international market, then you must logically assume that we can only be realistically pessimistic.

[Reporter] What will be Ecuador's losses in the event the price of oil is lowered to $25 per barrel?

[Espinoza] If we export approximately 160,000 barrels per day, the losses will be $160,000 per day for each $1 cut from the price.

[Reporter] In your opinion, how long will the market remain like this?

[Espinoza] I think that the market will be low for some months, even years. There are two fundamental factors: First, the developed countries' economies have stopped growing, so this does not allow for an increase in oil consumption. Second, these same countries have implemented programs to conserve energy and seek alternate energy sources. Thus, worldwide consumption has decreased by 12 million barrels per day during a 5-year period. Likewise, we must bear in mind that new production sources are joining the market. Thus, the supply is greater than the demand, and this affects the market. [end recording]

CHILEAN ADMIRAL VISITS GUAYAQUIL, VIEWS TERRORISM

PA252236 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 25 Jul (AFP) -- Today Admiral German Guezalaga Toro, chief of the Chilean Armed Forces General Staff, said that an "iron fist" is the only viable way to combat terrorism in his country and anywhere else in the world.

"We must apply an iron fist because terrorists understand no other way," said Adm Guezalga Toro during a visit to Ecuador's Guayaquil Port as a gesture of military rapproachement. He stressed that terrorists do not care who they hurt and added that shortly before coming to Ecuador, terrorists exploded a "car bomb" killing five innocent persons.

"The murders were perpetrated by leftist terrorists," said the Chilean admiral.

He denied that the process of democratic opening in his country is failing and said that the government of General Augusto Pinochet received support in an honest, impartial plebiscite.

"All of those comments are part of the communist propaganda against Chile, said the admiral, insisting that "terrorism falls within the plans of a communist conspiracy which seeks to paint the Chilean scenario for violence."

He said: "All of these are lies by communist outcasts."

CENTRAL BANK OFFICIAL ON CASTRO DEBT PROPOSAL

PA250010 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz' proposal concerning the Latin American foreign debt is not relevant for the current Ecuadoran situation, according to Central Bank General Manager Carlos Julio Emanuel, who added: Our country's renegotiation problems have been overcome, therefore, Castro's proposal to suspend payments is irrelevant.

Emmanuel reiterated: The position of engineer Leon Febres Cordero's government concerning the Latin American foreign debt is to seek bilateral agreements; this is not a theoretical, but practical viewpoint in our country's case. He announced that the country will be told in the next few days the exact date on which the renegotiation agreement will be signed and said: Thus, we can say that the problem of Ecuador's debt is a thing of the past.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL -- The Ecuadoran Government has appointed Luis Ortiz as new ambassador to Israel. The career diplomat was formerly press director of the Foreign Ministry. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 20 Jul 85 PA]

MINISTER ADMITS COLORADO PARTY SPLIT

PY251926 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] -- During a ceremony celebrating the 17th anniversary of the radio program "Voice of Colorado," Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare Adan Godoy Jimenez, commenting on the party's internal situation, said: "I affirm that we are divided." Regarding the situation in the party, the minister stated: "I do not know what is happening in our party, especially on our Executive Board and among some prominent members. Our language is exactly the same on all occasions and all the time... However, we are divided. I affirm that we are divided, but this is perhaps not the place where I should give an explanation and the reasons that make me say these things." He added further: "I think we should not be divided, but, unfortunately, we are..." He then recalled that "some days ago we had a memorable session. At that time I experienced one of the greatest moments of my life because I was, honestly, losing faith in some friends..." After a pause he added in Guarani: "Because we no longer talk about Stroessner as we used to, and this is something that I have been noting."

He then explained that "we had a session in which, as usual, someone was speaking in the name of President Stroessner and the Executive Board..." Complementing this, he said: "Because in my opinion, whichever situation is offered by the future or the country's political atmosphere we Colorado Party members should share that moment with President Stroessner and never without him." He then emphasized: "We have to make a very clear, conclusive, and concrete definition. That is why, when commenting on it, I said that we are at this meeting because we are Colorados and we are Stroessner supporters, and the latter has great significance. I believe it is needless to say that we are Chairman Chavez' supporters...I do not say we are Chavists, because then we might be called personalists..."

He expounded further on the subject by adding that "we are living at a time when it has become a habit to say Colorados with a qualifier. We have been simply Colorados all our lives...but now we are traditional Colorados or militant Colorados. For this reason, if we must use any qualifier it should be: Our name is Colorado and our common qualifier is Stroessner...this is reality; why should we fool ourselves...?"

The first vice president of the Executive Board of the National Republican Association [Colorado Party] also referred to the party's broadcast as follows: "Voice of Colorado" reamins in the national setting, particularly in the party setting, because its main animator is General Stroessner. For this reason this broadcast will endure as long as President Stroessner lives. And as General Stroessner will not die but live forever, together with Coloradism, "Voice of Colorado" will never disappear, he concluded.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD ON EXCHANGE RATE, INFLATION

PY252051 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Jul 85 p 12

[Text] Central Bank President Cesar Romeo Acosta said yesterday that in view of the government's refusal to accept the exchange rate of 320 guaranies for U.S. $1 for the payment of the foreign debt and state imports, the Central Bank will have to continue subsidizing such payments. This will mean expansion of the money supply, which represents inflation and drainage of monetary reserves. This is what he told reporters during the inauguration of the new headquarters of the Chamber of Paraguayan Banks. Asked how he is going to pay the foreign debt and state imports next year, keeping in mind that the finance minister said that the government will not change the exchange rate, Acosta said: "We are going to pay it the way we have been, at 160 guaranies per dollar for the foreign debt and at 240 guaranies for state imports."

Asked what this situation represents, Acosta pointed out that this was explained in a request submitted to the Finance Ministry. In Note 143-85, the Central Bank indicated that the subsidy of the external payments has inflationary effects because it created a large issuance of currency without backing. The downfall of the Central Bank's reserves since 1982 makes it impossible for us to pay the foreign debt and finance state imports at the current rate of exchange. He pointed out, however, that the government decides on the exchange and monetary policies and the Central Bank only complies with those policies. He said: "In the last instance, the government decides whether the exchange rate will be changed or not." He added: "We believe it is normal for the Central Bank to buy dollars at 320 guaranies and to sell them at 320 guaranies and this is what we requested. However, we are now subsidizing imports. I believe that later on, the government will decide on the issue." The Central Bank is losing because it buys dollars at 320 guaranies and sells them at lower prices (240 and 160 guaranies), a situation that the bank wants changed to reorganize its finances. He also said that the monetary reserves have increased and currently amount to about $500 million, keeping in mind the values in dollars, other convertible currencies, and special drawing rights.

Regarding the accusations of tax evasion, Acosta indicated that the administrative inquests are being conducted and this will eventually be submitted to the courts.

MINISTER OFFERS CONFISCATED DRUGS TO GOVERNMENTS

PY252136 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 23 Jul 85 p 9

[Excerpts] -- Justice and Labor Minister D.J. Eugenio Jacquet has told ULTIMA HORA that the chemical products deposited in the National Technological and Standard Institute could be sent not only to the FRG but also to any other country interested in them and that the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs will supervise the operation. On the possibility of returning these products, the minister said: "We are not handling the matter directly, but if it is viable, it will be done. If a country believes the confiscated merchandise can be of use, this will be considered at official levels and in accordance with formal regulations." In view of the fact that the FRG was the country that showed the most interest, we asked the minister what the Paraguayan Government would do if the United States showed any interest in the matter. He answered that there would be no difficulty in handing it over.

OPPOSITION DEPUTY LASHES OUT AT ADMINISTRATION

PY260318 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Asuncion, 25 Jul (AFP) -- During a brief session of the Chamber of Deputies, where the ruling Colorado Party has absolute majority, Radical Liberal Party Deputy Blas Manuel Mangabeira tonight called for the urgent reinstatement of democracy and full constitutional rights in Paraguay. Mangabeira said Paraguay is exhausted by the economic, political, social, and moral crisis of its leaders and advocated a radical change, in the broadest sense of the word, of administration and officials, whom he blamed for the chaos. Mangabeira said that General Alfredo Stroessner's government is a dictatorship disguised as a democracy, which is incapable of offering the fatherland any solutions. He backed up his assertion by saying that Paraguay has become the center of drug trafficking. "We enjoy the sorry fame of being a nation of smugglers and the nation's society is seriously ill because of the prevailing oppression and the resulting corruption," he said. According to local journalists who attended the session of the Chamber of Deputies, Mangabeira's address, unexpected and impassioned, cast a bucket of cold water on the deputies of the ruling Colorado Party, who until only a short while ago had never heard this type of statement from the opposition in parliament, only from nonmembers of Congress who belong to the National Accord.

PRESIDENT-ELECT GARCIA ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PY252058 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] President-elect Alan Garcia today stated that the government program of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] will be consistent with the political goals he announced during the electoral campaign.

Like Economy Minister-designate Luis Alva Castro, Garcia expressed deep concern over the price increases implemented by some monopolistic enterprises. He described these increases as detrimental to the people's economy. Garcia reiterated that Peru will pay its debt, but under conditions that are in accordance with its possibilities and without imposing sacrifices on the large majority of destitute people in the country.

Garcia also confirmed that seven heads of state will attend his inauguration on 28 July.

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Reporter] ...The studies for the first measures to be adopted by your government?

[Garcia] These studies are being completed. You know we have to adopt many measures, all of which are connected. Therefore, we are requiring the services of professionals who are not involved in politics. I believe our government program will be consistent with the political goals we announced during the campaign.

[Reporter] Will you hold a joint meeting with the visiting heads of state?

[Garcia] A protocol agenda has been prepared and Foreign Minister-designate Allan Wagner can certainly give you the details. First, a dinner will be given for all visiting heads of state and government. I will meet with the heads of state of the Andean countries to strengthen the Andean Pact. I will hold a meeting with each head of state. I am scheduled to meet with each head of state on 29 July, after the military parade. I will personally convey to them my gratitude and will seek to strengthen economic ties and improve much-needed cooperation with our country. [end recording]

SECURITY MEASURES IMPOSED AT LIMA AIRPORT

PY252039 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Unprecedented security measures are being adopted for the upcoming presidential inauguration and the arrival of foreign guests. Access to Jorge Chavez International Airport has been restricted and vehicles are being thoroughly checked by police. Only duly identified personnel are allowed to enter the terminal through side doors. Access to the airport gates has also been restricted.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DAMAGED BY CAR BOMB

PY251740 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Lima, 25 Jul (AFP) -- The Lima police have reported that approximately 10 cars parked in front of the Peruvian Interior Ministry, located in the Miraflores District, today were turned into a mass of tangled metal when a high-powered bomb exploded. The bomb had presumably been placed there by terrorists.

The source reported that just as the security operations had gone into effect for the presidential inauguration ceremonies, a car bomb suddenly exploded this morning on the terrace of the Interior Ministry. The explosion totally destroyed six cars, and another four were burnt out. The attack, in which there were no casualties, caused serious damage to the building. The personnel who were working at the time in the building hurriedly took to the street, very much shaken by the explosion, which was felt several blocks away.

A police expert who was collecting pieces of the cars reported that a car bomb had been used in the attack, and that he could not yet say what kind of explosive had been used by the terrorists.

This is the second time that a car bomb has been used in an attack in Peru. On 7 June a car bomb exploded in Lima's main plaza, about 20 meters away from Government House, at a time when Argentine President Raul Alfonsin was in the building.

MRTA Claims Responsibility

PY261328 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0430 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] [In progress] ...Most spectacular (?attacks) in recent times, a terrorist commando set off a car bomb this morning on the central terrace of the Interior Ministry, destroying at least 12 cars parked there. The attack which, almost by miracle, caused no casualties, was apparently aimed at drawing domestic and international attention to the attackers at a time when the country is preparing to take a transcendental step in its history.

In a communique issued tonight, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) claimed responsibility for the attack carried out this morning at the Interior Ministry. The communique stated that 50 kg of dynamite exploded inside a car.

The communique added that this attack proves that the MRTA has reached the innermost part of the Interior Ministry and that this time a special commando carried out the attack setting off a bomb by remote control. The MRTA added that the attack was perpetrated to protest the measures that the Interior Ministry is adopting against the people residing in the emergency zones.

TIRADO DESIGNATED PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY

PY231643 Lima Radio Del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Victor Tirado has reportedly been confirmed as presidential press secretary by Alan Garcia.

Tirado, who a week ago became involved in the transfer of the Peruvian Radio and Television enterprise, Channel 7, will now have to move from Santa Beatriz to Government Palace.

Hugo Otero's designation as presidential adviser has apparently facilitated Tirado's designation since, until last Saturday, Otero was being mentioned as the likely presidential press secretary.

FISHERIES MINISTER SAYS SOVIET SHIPS ISSUED SOLVED

PY252020 Lima America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Fisheries Minister Ismael Benavides has stated that he is leaving a recovered and fully operating fisheries sector to the new government. He also said that the conflict involving the Soviet ships has been solved since the Sovfrakht enterprise has agreed to pay its debt in fish to the Peruvian Enterprise for Fishing Services (EPSEP).

[Begin recording] [Question] How was the problems involving the Soviet fishing ships solved?

[Benavides] They have agreed to over the required amount of fish, fishmeal, and fish oil to the EPSEP, which will thus fully end the matter.

[Question] Will this problem be solved under this government or under the new one?

[Benavides] The document states that the required payment in fish will have to be completed before 29 July. Thus the problem will not only be solved but the EPSEP cold storage warehouses will also receive an adequate amount of fish to deliver to the people. [end recording]

SENATOR ULLOA TO ATTEND HAVANA DEBT MEETING

PY251515 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Permanent Committee in Congress has granted Senator Manuel Ulloa Elias permission to leave the country and participate in the meeting in Cuba that will discuss the foreign debt.

Ulloa also explained that it is not an official meeting. He also recalled President Fidel Castro's remarks that neither coordination nor recommendations are being sought, and that it will only be a dialogue in which it is hoped that ideas will emerge that will help governments regarding the political aspect of the foreign debt. He also stated that many countries will be represented at the meeting.

UNITY SEEN AS GOAL AT OPEC MINISTERS' MEETING

PA251906 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The OPEC ministers' meeting concluded today in Geneva without reaching a breakthrough that would alter the international oil outlook. Here is Carlos Fernandez with more details.

[Begin recording] Apparently some agreements were reached which, while not decisively settling internal differences, may serve to secure order and stability on the international oil and hydrocarbon markets.

Meanwhile, Venezuela's goal was clear: to keep the OPEC strong, and to urge adherence to the agreements without losing autonomy of action in dealing with the irresponsible actions by some OPEC members. [end recording]

TRIPARTITE COMMISSION, WORKING GROUPS FORMED

PA221415 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Agreement between government, business, and labor sectors took a significant step forward today when a central tripartite commission was formally installed. The commission is presided over by President Jaime Lusinchi, Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry [Fedecamaras] Chairman Rafael Marcial Garmendia, and Juan Jose del Pino, the country's highest-ranking labor leader.

In addition, working commissions formed by members of the three sectors were formally installed. These working commissions will analyze and seek solutions for the country's most pressing problems.

Correspondent Elsie Barrueta reports from Miraflores Palace:

[Begin recording] [Barrueta] Unity and agreement of three fundamental sectors in the country, including the government, the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers [CTV], and Fedecamaras were clearly established through decisions made today. A new effort to unite the country to face its most serious problems can be seen in all this. This proposal had been presented to President Lusinchi at the beginning of his term. The social pact project undoubtedly reflects this proposal. We will now have to await the results of the new effort through the appointment of a high-level tripartite commission. At the end of a meeting of all the sectors, President Lusinchi called together journalists at the site of the meeting. He talked with them, appearing satisfied and optimistic. Before we explain some of the decisons made, let's listen to some of the president's statements.

[Lusinchi] We will attain quick and lasting results only to the extent that these sectors come together in the highest patriotic spirit and that each contributes the best efforts and sacrifices that understanding always entails.

[Barrueta] Later President Lusinchi explained to journalists the details of today's decisions. First, a central tripartite commission was installed. This commission is headed by the president and is also formed by the highest-ranking Fedecamaras and CTV representatives. The commission is scheduled to meet at least once a month to make decisions based on the recommendations of working commissions also designated today. These working commissions will be coordinated by the Office of Coordination and Planning and comprised of six persons; two from each sector. President Lusinchi explained the nature of these working commissions and the topics they will be discussing.

The working commissions will consider the following topics: economic reactivation and employment, security problems, and problems related to illegal aliens. A working commission will analyze reactivated economic sectors to determine their contributions to the improvement of workers' salaries. Another working commission will consider the consolidation of the recovery attained in food self-sufficiency. There will also be a group in charge of analyzing the unnecessary red tape that hampers the private sector's investment initiatives. Finally, other groups will analyze health, social security, nutrition, collective transportation, recreation, tourism, security, [words indistinct], nontraditional exports, and foreign investments, among others. These commissions have to submit their preliminary recommendations within 30 days.

In addition, CTV Chairman Del Pino also made statements during this meeting with journalists and expressed his satisfaction with all the decisions made.

[Del Pino] I think these efforts will succeed. I think our contribution, efforts, and unselfishness must shine forth for this work to succeed.

[Barrueta] Del Pino was asked when specific results of today's decisions might be seen.

[Del Pino] That depends on us, our work, efforts, and concern. The national government has already shown that its word is good. I expect both business and our sector to show that their words are good, too. If results are not achieved, it would be because we would have not shown sufficient interest.

[Barrueta] In addition to submitting four specific proposals for the reactivation of the economy, Garmendia of Fedecamaras also expressed his satisfaction.

[Garmendia] We businessmen are ready and willing to participate in the working commissions. We want to participate fully in all areas. The nation should be foremost in our minds at this time, apart from any personal or group interest. We are willing not only to point out the problems, but to contribute to solutions for them. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW ANTI-DRUG UNITS -- Venezuela's Armed Forces of National Cooperation has created two new units to combat drug trafficking in the country. The new units are the Anti-Drug Unit and the Commando Actions Group. Although these units will initially operate in Caracas and in the capital region, it is expected that they will soon operate throughout Venezuela. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 15 Jul 85 p 2-22 PA]

ACETONE SHIPMENT SEIZURE -- Units of the Intelligence Directorate of the Armed Forces on National Cooperation have seized 2,000 liters of acetone which several drug traffickers were carrying on a truck headed for Colombia. Several arrests were made in connection with this case. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 26 Jun 85 p 4-30 PA]

COCAINE SEIZURE -- Venezuela's Judicial Technical Police announced that they have confiscated 50 kilos of cocaine paste found wrapped in Colombian newspapers in the State of Zulia. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 85 PA]

NEW FEDECAMARAS PRESIDENT -- Venezuela's Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry [Fedecamaras] elected Rafael Marcial Garmendia as its new president during the group's annual meeting. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1828 GMT 30 Jun 85 PA]

SEPULVEDA WELCOMES SHULTZ FOR BILATERAL TALKS

PA260338 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Today Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda opened the fifth meeting of the Mexican-U.S. Binational Committee, with is being attended by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Shultz arrived in Mexico City today to attend the Binational Committee meeting which will analyze the state of relations between the United States and our country.

Foreign Secretary Sepulveda, U.S. Ambassador John Gavin, and Mexican Ambassador Jorge Espinoza de los Reyes were at the presidential hangar at Mexico City's international airport to welcome Shultz.

Upon his arrival, Shultz announced in a press communique that among other things they were going to analyze the Contadora Group's efforts to obtain a peaceful political solution for Central America.

In his opening speech, Foreign Secretary Sepulveda said that Mexico expects the United States to increase its commercial and financial exchange with Mexico in order to restore its economic balance and in the near future to be in a capacity to give a more effective response to its creditors.

Shultz will hold meetings with the foreign secretary and the finance secretary. Tonight he will be received by President Miguel de la Madrid.

EXTENSIVE BUDGET CUTS, DEVALUATION ANNOUNCED

FL251152 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0222 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Government today announced a budget cut which will save 150 billion pesos and also announced the elimination of 15 state under secretariats, 50 general directorates, and other measures to deal with the present situation.

The announcement was made by Programming Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gotari in a press conference in which Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog said that the price of the controlled dollar exchange will be modified to 279.49 pesos purchase and 279.83 sale.

Silva Herzog added that beginning 5 August, a controlled floating system will be enforced to adjust the price of this type of dollar according to supply and demand.

Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes announced the elimination of import permits on 3,604 goods [fracciones] which will be substitued by tariffs, freeing 7,159 items from such tariffs. This includes raw materials, unfinished products, and capital goods. Hector Hernandez indicated that from now on only 909 goods will require permits. These include basic foodstuff such as corn, oilseed, assembly materials for the automotive industry, and consumption goods.

The secretary said these measures will protect production plants; the tariffs will provide an effective protection and will eliminate previous negative effects, including corruption.

15 Under Secretariats Eliminated

FL251444 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Programming Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gotari today announced at a press conference that 15 state under secretariats, general coordinating offices, and other areas of the Mexican federal public administration will be eliminated.

The Under Secretariat of Economic Affairs in the Foreign Affairs Secretariat will disappear. The Under Secretariat of Inspection and Fiscal Regulation in the Finance Secretariat and the Commercial Industrial Planning Under Secretariat and Supply Regulation Under Secretariat in the Commerce Secretariat will also be eliminated.

In the Secretariat of Agriculture, the Under Secretariats of Agriculture, Livestock, and Forestry will merge, while the Sports Under Secretariat, which is in the Public Education Secretariat, will be eliminated, and the Under Secretariat of Sanitary Regulation in the Secretariat of Health will also disappear.

The list indicated that the Under Secretariat of Planning and Infrastructure in the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform will disappear; the Under Secretariat of Planning in the Secretariat of Tourism will be eliminated; and the Under Secretariat of Fishery Development in the Secretariat of Fishery will also be eliminated.

At the Secretariat of Programming and Budget, the following will be eliminated: the Under Secretariats of Budget Integration, General Coordination of Public Administration, General Coordination of Management Control, and seven general directorates.

The president accepted the resignation of the corresponding under secretaries and appointed Dr Pedro Aspe as planning under secretary.

The General Coordination Office of Studies and Projects in the Secretariat of Government will disappear and the federal directorates of Safety and Political Research in the Secretariat of Government will merge.

It was announced that 25 percent of the general directorates of the Comptroller General's Office will be reduced and the offices in charge of monitoring funds and securities will be eliminated.

The General Coordinating Office of Management Control of the Secretariat of Energy and Mines will disappear and the areas of international affairs, culture, recreation, and the National Council of Salary Protection of the Labor Secretariat will be eliminated.

At the Secretariat of Communication and Transportation, the National Commission of Ports will merge with Sondetort [expansion unknown] and will be restructured, and the Sectorial Coordinating Office will be eliminated.

At the Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology, nine general directorates will be eliminated. In the Department of the Federal District, the Urban Development and Ecology and Planning under secretaries were eliminated. In the Attorney General's Office, one deputy attorney from the executive office [subprocuraduria de la oficialia mayor], and general trials' office [vistaduria general] were eliminated, and the internal comptroller's office was lowered to a directorate level.

In short, 15 under secretariats, general coordination offices, and central areas have been eliminated. Fifty general directorates in different departments have been eliminated as well, affecting managerial positions and guaranteeing in every case the rights of permanent employees.

Salinas de Gotari announced that the chiefs of each department will only have two supporting offices. The executive offices will have a maximum of three general directorates, which will handle the basic functions: material, staff, and finance matters, while the internal comptrollers will not handle matters relating to the general directorate.

Beginning today, the Treasury Department will cancel 20 percent of any allocation of funds for the purchase of materials and supplies, general services, furniture, and building improvements. This will produce a decrease of trips, photocopies, use of telephone, entertaining expenses (meals), and will consolidate informative and statistical publications.

Consultant and support services for secretaries, under secretaries, general staff at the central administration, enterprises, organs, and banks will be reduced to decrease 30 percent of those expenses.

Consultant services for the general director and internal comptroller will be eliminated in the entire public and parastatal sector.

Professional services fees will be revised, with only the absolute necessities left to provide efficient services, and advertising for the executive offices, parastatal agencies, and banks will be reduced to the minimum.

Also, the expenses of various embassies in foreign countries will be revised in the areas of regular expenses and assets.

Regular expenses will be reduced and the administrative structures of organs, parastatal agencies, and coordinated public organizations will be reorganized. The section coordinators will present the specific proposals on this matter within 30 days.

The president also ordered the reduction of his own budgeted income by 10 percent and froze the salaries and fringe benefits of the state's secretaries, under secretaries, executive officials, and the like, in the parastatal sector and banks.

The decisions announced today on regular expenses by the chief of the budget are included in a 10-item list, which is aimed at achieving a total savings for the budget for the rest of the year amounting to 150 billion pesos.

LEGISLATORS CALL FOR REPORT ON ECONOMIC MEASURES

FL251540 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican legislators have asked the Permanent Commission of the National Congress that Jesus Silva Herzog, finance and public credit secretary, report on Mexico's economic situation and the measures taken or to be taken by the federal government.

In the name of the legislative body, PRI Deputy Guillermo Pacheco Pulido said that in a state of rights such as Mexico, citizens demand more and better communications with authorities. Pacheco Pulido said that Silva Herzog's appearance before the legislative body is necessary when the economy is showing complex characteristics.

He emphasized that during 1985 there have been increases in taxes, and diminishing revenue from petroleum exports.

Pacheco Pulido added that great unrest exists on the part of the citizens who want more information on economic measures the Mexican Government will adopt.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND BULGARIAN CELEBRATION

FL251535 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Leader of the National Peasant Confederation [CNC] Mario Hernandez Posadas is presiding over the Mexican peasant mission which will participate in the celebration of the triumph of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party currently in power.

The Mexican mission, which flew to Bulgaria today, consists of Senator Hector Vazquez Paredes, CNC adviser Ivan Menendez, as well as Rodolfo Rueda and Rafael Cervantes, treasurer and organization secretary of the CNC, respectively.

The Mexican agrarians, who will also visit Hungary and Austria, will return 4 August. Among their planned activities is an exchange of agrarian experiences.

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR ON CARTAGENA GROUP, DEBT

FL191919 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 18 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- According to Brazilian Ambassador to Mexico Geraldo Cavalcanti, the Cartagena Group, comprised of Latin America's indebted countries, has not failed even though the United States wants to hinder the development of that organization.

The diplomat added that the group has continued its efforts to save Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina from the grave problems created by their foreign debt. According to the ambassador, it is not possible to pay the debt in 1 day, much less change the creditor nations' mentality.

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS OPERATIONS -- The General Directorate of Drug Control has reported that 19,728 patches of poppy plants covering an area of 1,990 hectares and 1,914 patches of marijuana plants covering an area of 378 hectares were destroyed during the first 4 months of 1985. The report added that 53 tons and 452 kg of dried marijuana and 99 kg of marijuana seeds were confiscated and burned during that period. In addition, authorities confiscated 750 kg of cocaine, 1.2 kg of heroin, 13.2 kg of opium, and 21 kg of poppy seeds. Also during this period, two clandestine laboratories were discovered, one of heroin processing and the other for processing various other drugs. The operations led to the confiscation of 141 long-range weapons, 184 short-range weapons, 4,565 cartridges, 216 ground vehicles, 4 airplanes, and 1 boat. Also within that period, 1,783 persons were arrested in connection with drug trafficking activities, 82 of whom were foreigners. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Jun 85 p 6 PA] A total of 103 marijuana and 86 poppy patches have been destroyed in Sierra de Guerrero from 21-24 July. It was also reported that six persons have been arrested in the same operation, described as "Operation Goliath." [Summary] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 24 Jul 85 PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS RELEASE OF ABDUCTED CITIZEN

PA250356 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Jul p 3

[Text] Yesterday, in a protest note sent to the Nicaraguan Government, the Costa Rican Government demanded the immediate return of a Costa Rican citizen abducted on 1 July. In his note to his Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez pointed out: "On 1 July, at approximately 1500, a group of Sandinist People's Army soldiers illegally entered Costa Rican territory, specifically in the area of Las Vueltas, Quebrada Arena, and abducted Costa Rican citizen Rigoberto Centeno Robles, depriving him of his freedom, and took him to Managua against his will."

In his protest note to the Sandinist government, Foreign Minister Gutierrez stated that his government has sufficient evidence to clearly demonstrate that members of the Nicaraguan Army indeed committed this "unreasonable, arbitrary and illegal act." The Costa Rican foreign minister also pointed out: "Officials at the Costa Rican diplomatic mission in Nicaragua have made every effort to determine Rigoberto's whereabouts and to obtain his immediate release. Unfortunately, no response has been forthcoming from the respective Nicaraguan Government authorities."

The foreign minister continued: For these reasons, the Costa Rican Government, through me, presents its most vigorous protest of the events that I have described herein, and demands the immediate release of Mr Rigoberto Centeno Robles and his return to Costa Rican territory.

The protest note sent to Nicaragua by the Foreign Ministry ends with this statement by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez: "The government expects prompt attention to and resolution of the preceding matter. Otherwise, I hereby inform Your Excellency that President Luis Alberto Monge's administration will take whatever action it deems most advisable to obtain Centeno Robles' release and return."

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS 19 JULY BORDER INCIDENT

PA250340 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Jul 85 p 6

[Excerpts] A serious incident occurred at Monte Plata, near the border, in La Cruz jurisdiction in Guanacaste Province early in the morning of 19 July when several individuals murdered a young man named Luis Edgardo Osegueda, who was 23. As the result of the attack, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry sent a protest note to Jose Leon Talavera, acting Nicaraguan foreign minister.

According to the note, the attack occurred at about 0500 "when a group of Nicaraguan citizens entered Costa Rican territory -- specifically through the Monte Plata area, 5 km from where Rigoberto Centeno Robles was kidnapped some days ago -- murdered Osegueda, a Nicaraguan citizen residing in Costa Rica, and immediately returned to Nicaraguan territory. [quotation marks as received]

The protest note, signed by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, added that based on investigations carried out by Costa Rican authorities "sufficient evidence has been found to hold at least one Nicaraguan citizen, Tomas Garcia, responsible for the crime."

Gutierrez pointed out: For this reason, "I hereby request that this man be arrested, even though the names of the others who participated in the action will be reported later."

Finally, the protest note indicated that in the next few days the Foreign Ministry will request at the Nicaraguan Embassy that Garcia be extradited so he can appear before Costa Rican judicial authorities.

TRADE ACCORD WITH HONDURAS EXTENDED BY 2 YEARS

PA250031 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] According to reports from Costa Rica and from the Honduran Economy Secretariat, yesterday the Honduran and Costa Rican Governments signed a 2-year extension of the bilateral trade agreement that was to expire on 7 August. The Honduran mission was made up of Economy Secretary Miguel Orellana, Director of Integration Mario Perdomo, and Raul Medina, presidential adviser at the Central Bank. The Costa Rican delegation was headed by Economy Minister Odalier Villalobos.

The meeting began at 0900 and adjourned at approximately 2000. Among the various matters discussed were Honduras' debt to Costa Rica, a revision of the trade exchange lists, and an extension of the bilateral trade agreement.

At the request of the Honduran Government, fatty acids were added to the bilateral trade agreement, since the current demand for this product in Costa Rica is approximately 4,000 tons. Other products, such as underwear, labels, and so on were also included in the agreement. These additional conditions will become effective at 0000 hours on 8 August, while the payment agreement was effective yesterday, 23 July.

In addition, both Economy Ministries agreed to carry out commercial transactions through bartering to encourage exports. The bartered products do not have to be included in the bilateral agreement, as long as the operations are approved by the Central Bank authorities of both countries.

COURT CHARGES HUMBERTO ORTEGA WITH CONTEMPT

PA260147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2141 GMT 25 Jul 85

[By Juan Ramon Rosas]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- A Costa Rican court has charged Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra with contempt of court, concerning the death of a Costa Rican civil guard in December 1969. The First Civil Court of Puntarenas, a port on the Pacific located 150 km from the capital, issued the charges today because Ortega Saavedra failed to attend the hearing on a compensation claim presented by lawyer Anselmo Perez on behalf of Maria Luisa Perez Amores.

Perez Amores is the widow of Jose Gerardo Jimenez, a civil guard who died in 1969 when an FSLN commando group tried to liberate its founder, Carlos Fonseca Amador, who was a prisoner in a jail in the Costa Rican city of Alajuela. The Puntarenas Civil Court will send this notification to Supreme Court of Justice President Ulises Odio who will in turn send it to the Foreign Ministry, from where it will be sent to the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua.

Anselmo Perez, who demanded a compensation of 10 million colones ($200,000) on behalf of widow Perez Amores, said that notifications were sent to Humberto Ortega, President Daniel Ortega's brother, but they were disregarded. The lawyer said that the claim was presented to compensate the civil guard's widow and five children for damage.

The government presided over by Rodrigo Carazo Odio (1978-82) pardoned the current Nicaraguan defense minister, but the family of the civil guard who was killed during the guerrilla action presented a demand for compensation at the Puntarenas Civil Court, which has declared Humberto Ortega "in contempt of court" due to his refusal to answer the notifications.

ARIAS SAYS MOSCOW FESTIVAL TO 'MANIPULATE' YOUTHS

PA250422 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Jul 85 p 8 A

[Text] Oscar Arias Sanchez, National Liberation Party, PLN, presidential candidate, said yesterday that he is against the participation of the PLN Youth in the international festival of youth and students to be held next month in Moscow. Arias said during a press conference that the purpose of the conference is to manipulate the youths, and it is not right for Costa Rican social democrats to be allowed to be used like that.

A total of 12 PLN delegates will go to the festival, but only 5 will officially represent the PLN Youth. LA NACION interviewed Carlos Rivera Bianchini, a member of the PLN Youth, who said that Arias had expressed his opposition several weaks ago.

"Our boys going to Moscow," he said, "were selected by workers and professional organizations linked to our party, and only five are officially representing the PLN."

During the press converence, Arias said that according to reliable reports, some 675,000 PLN members will vote for him for president in February. He also mentioned that members of the Social Christian Unity, PUSC, paid to be candidates for deputy seats. When they asked PUSC presidential candidate Rafael A. Calderon about this, he denied it, saying: "There is a moral obligation for all supporters to help him in the political cause." Finally, Arias read a communique criticizing the Sandinist regime, on its sixth anniversary, because it betrayed the revolution and denied the Nicaraguans their democratic rights.

EDITORIAL ON YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN USSR FESTIVAL

PA251444 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 19 Jul 85 p 14 A

[Editorial: "To Russia With Innocence"]

[Text] Some 60 Costa Rican youths, representing various national political groups, will travel to the Soviet Union shortly to participate in a youth festival. Of course, a large number of the travelers belong in groups linked to Marxism, or that, at least, would not lose any sleep defending democratic principles or their country's valued.

The makeup of the youth group is not new or original: The participants include a democratic minority, not for fear of losing any motion or vote -- an unthinkable risk in a festival or congress organized by communists -- but to legitimize abroad, for propaganda purposes, the composition of the national youth delegation.

Therefore the youths belonging to any democratic party must know beforehand, unless they wish to publicly confess their innocence and their scant knowledge of communist tactics, that their presence consitutes a form of accepted manipulation and that their participation, apart from sidelining the democratic principles of the country and their party, in no way produces -- although the communists would have you believe that it does -- an authentic representation of Costa Rican youth.

So in order not be accused of being naive or easily deceived, the representatives of the Liberationist Youth claim that they are "ready and willing for confrontation in discussing not only international relations, in general, but also Central American relations in particular." To that end, they say, they will speak "to the communists face-to-face." There is no reason to doubt their sincerity. At the most they will prove to be doubly naive: On the one hand, by allowing themselves to be manipulated and on the other, by setting off with the belief that they constitute a legion of democratic fighters right in the very heartland of human rights violations, preferably violation of freedom of speech.

We would like to wish these young crusaders, not the conquest of "holy" places, but at least the human enjoyment of being heard or of finding some communist to "talk face-to-face" or to debate, the great topics of humanity in a climate of respect and liberty, and if they manage to present a motion protesting the thousand and one violations of the fundamental rights of man by the USSR, more power to them.

The problem is that this type of hope is based on an initial error: the belief that the communist and democratic worlds are symmetrical; in other words, the transference to the totalitarian universe of the parameters, procedures, values, and principles of a free society, namely, freedom of speech, good faith, rationality in debate, and human dignity. To realize that such symmetry is fictional and to refrain from participating in a spectacle of this type so as not to endorse, even indirectly, a totalitarian regime, and so as not to be manipulated, does not mean that one is avoiding a debate. Instead, it is an act of coherence and an indication of polititcal sophistication.

In any case, if the democratic travelers manage to obtain in Moscow some time on some television or radio newscast, or a chance to participate in a press conference or to chat with a disssident in order to share his ideals, we would be very happy, and this commentary would have been superfluous.

EL SALVADOR

ARMED FORCES SWEAR IN NEW VICTORIA BATTALION

PA252226 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[By Raul Beltran]

[Excerpt] It has been reported that the counterinsurgency operations that have been conducted in Cabanas Department since 8 July have resulted in at least 75 casualties among the FMLN, military sources reported. The sources added that at least 70 weapons of various calibers were seized from the leftist FMLN guerrillas. Several military units have been deployed to the area where 18 helicopters and 4 planes attacked the lefist guerrillas' positions near the Cerron Grande Hydroelectric Dam as part of the counter-insurgency perations which are being carried out in this sector. Meanwhile, it was reported in Tejutepeque that the new Victoria Battalion was sworn in by Armed Forces high command officers Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce and Colonel Carlos Mauricio Guzman Aguilar, chief of the Tejutepeque Detachment, Cabanas Department.

FDR'S UNGO INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

PA250443 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Interview with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo by newsman Carlos Mario Marquez on 24 July; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Marquez] We have gotten in touch with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo. We asked him about the bishop's Sunday homily, in which he said that if a dialogue is held only to aggravate the violence, it would be better to forget about it. Dr Ungo, we would like to hear your opinion regarding the bishop's statements at the cathedral on Sunday.

[Ungo] We fully agree with Archbishop Msgr Rivera y Damas' interest and reasoning regarding the urgent and pressing need to resume the dialogue interrupted by the Salvadoran Government. Perhaps we disagree slightly in that the acceleration of war makes this dialogue even more necessary and urgent. Of course, a dialogue cannot work immediate miracles, and a second or third meeting cannot by themselves attain the dialogue's fundamental objective, namely, to achieve peace and find a political solution. This has been agreed upon by the two sides since the beginning. Both Duarte and I explained in our speeches at La Palma that this was to be a complex, difficult process and that it would be necessary to move forward step by step. The acceleration and aggravation of the war makes this dialogue even more necessary for resolving the basic causes of the conflict.

The problem lies in the fact that Duarte has not taken any specific steps to fulfill the accords reached between his delegation and ours. At both La Palma and Ayagualo we agreed upon a third official meeting, but in an evasive stance, the government declined to commit itself by stating a specific time and place for it. Nevertheless, the two parties agreed to hold a third meeting. To this end, a special joint commission was also formed. Several hours of the Ayagualo meeting were spent discussing the proper procedure for forming this commission.

Unfortunately, Duarte threw all this into the garbage bin, at least temporarily. He did not make good his word, despite the fact that he publicly pledged to resume the dialogue after the March elections. Duarte said he would meet with us again whether his party, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], won the elections or not. It so happened that the PDC won the elections, all of Duarte's possible excuses not to resume the dialogue were eliminated, and yet he continues to evade it and postpone it or reject the four proposals we have presented so far for its resumption.

Consequently, the decision is up to Duarte and the Salvadoran Government. It also depends on other, more powerful factors to which the government is subordinated, such as the Reagan administration and the current Salvadoran Army high command, which do not want a genuine dialogue, but an artificial one in order to buy time, in order to try and show they are willing to hold a dialogue. In this way, they would succeed in accelerating and aggravating the conflict. We oppose this. For this reason we also reject an overly limited dialogue agenda.

Despite the fact that we have not yet received a direct response from Duarte, we have learned through the news media that both he and former Salvadoran proconsul Ambassador Pickering considered a dialogue only on the topic of humanizing the war. We advocate the inclusion of the humanization of the war on an agenda. According to the international community, this involves the discussion of and making reciprocal concessions in the framework of the Geneva conventions and protocol.

We don't think the agenda should be limited to this humanization because this would entail the acceptance of the war's prolongation. If the idea is only to humanize the conflict, this means there are plans and strategies devised at the Pentagon to prolong the war through an increased U.S. military assistance in terms of dollars, helicopters, aircraft. This would serve basically to destroy crops and murder civilians. We believe the humanization of war must be considered, but that basically a dialogue must serve the cause of peace and a political solution. Economic and social problems, and basically the political problems, depend on this political solution.

We await the government's response. We are willing to consider both the government's and our proposals to try and find points of agreement, as we succeeded in doing on the La Palma and Ayagualo meetings. The assertion by either of the two sides that there isn't political willingness by the other does not stand up to close examination. Asserting that the other party seeks to instrumentalize the dialogue is a means of setting conditions for the dialogue. This is why a dialogue was not held for more than 3 years. The government constantly set prerequisites, and this is a way of saying no. We have always advocated an open agenda dialogue without any prerequisites. This is the only way we can agree to the dialogue and sit down and hold the third meeting, which has been postponed for more than 6 months. We should keep in mind that the Ayagualo meeting was held on 30 June 1984, and it is now July 1985. Apparently the government was only interested in being able to say that a dialogue had been held and thus obtain hundreds of millions of dollars in weapons. In this way the government could apply the strategy of war and death that the Salvadoran people have rejected for more than 5 years.

[Marquez] Finally, Dr Ungo, do you have anything else to report to the Salvadoran people today, Wednesday?

[Ungo] We hereby reaffirm our political willingness for a dialogue. We have a saying that is not simply a political slogan, but reflects truth and reality: Without a dialogue and negotiation there will be no solution to the national crisis, and social and economic recovery will not occur in the country. I hereby appeal to the Salvadoran Government and Duarte to loosen the ties that bind them and make up their minds to take a new step, similar to the one taken at La Palma. We hope to meet again and discuss problems that affect not only the Salvadoran Government and us, but the Salvadoran people as well. There is a final point I want to stress. This dialogue is included in the La Palma joint communique, yet the Salvadoran Government does not want to fulfill that commitment. Dialogue is a responsibility of all social, economic, political, and trade union sectors of the Salvadoran people. These sectors should make themselves heard through a forum or national dialogue, not necessarily the same dialogue in which basic topics will be discussed, but a forum where the people's voice can be heard to seek paths and guidelines for a negotiated political solution. This was included and signed in the La Palma joint communique, which stated that this is a responsibility of all and the two parties cannot speak on behalf of the people or the social, economic, and political sectors. I thank you for this opportunity to address the Salvadoran people, fully aware that conditions and circumstances are very limited. In this way our stance has been presented to the Salvadoran people.

FMLN'S SHAFICK HANDAL DISCUSSES DIALOGUE

PA252048 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Interview with Commander Jorge Shafick Handal, member of the FMLN General Command by an unidentified questioner; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander Handal, engineer Duarte, in response to our proposal for a third dialogue, has been evasive and hesitant. What would be his reasons for adopting this attitude?

[Handal] I would say that more than evasive and hesitant, his attitude is one of deliberately blocking the dialogue. The only thing is that he cannot carry out an open, clear, obvious blockade at the same time, and because of this he establishes conditions and requirements for a dialogue regarding its procedures as well as its content, so that it seems as if he is in favor of a dialogue.

Thus stemming from this contradiction between his true position of blockading the dialogue and the other position, the impression of hesitance emerges. It is necessary for the Salvadoran people and the international community to have a clear picture of what is going on. This is a blockade. I will try to explain a little more.

At the end of June, Napoleon Duarte spoke at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and at a rather emotional part of his address, he said in defense of his dialogue policies that were being questioned, that those gentlemen would have to understand that the dialogue plays a decisive role in attaining bipartisan support in the U.S. Congress for military and economic aid. He also said that regarding the dialogue he had drawn up a strategy to corner the FMLN with the topic of humanization. He explained what he understands humanization to mean. He concluded that for him, to humanize the war is to suppress FMLN sabotage. This is how he stated his strategy and his allegation to these gentlemen who are opposed to a dialogue.

He also made Napoleon Duarte's game very clear. The game consists of: 1. appearing to be in favor of a dialogue; 2. trying to disarm the FMLN through a dialogue when he knows very well that he cannot do this, and since he knows he cannot do this he only has step one left: to maintain the appearance of being in favor of a dialogue, and to use this to continue to obtain U.S. congressional support. For Duarte, dialogue means arms and dollars. With him, of course, supporting this position, are all those who need more arms and more dollars for this dance of corruption among the ranking military, political, and government spheres.

Napoleon Duarte's game with the dialogue, his intention of using it as an instrument, is also an attempt to deceive the Salvadoran people, the people of the United States, and the international public. He is trying to gain time and space, within which, according to his U.S. advisers, it would be possible to advance militarily in the war against us. Over and over again, this hope of advancing against us militarily has been thwarted.

The Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa], the government, the U.S. advisers, the U.S. ambassador, and the U.S. State and Defense Departmetns have frequently seen themselves forced to change their plans. Once the FMLN defeats one set of plans, they set in motion noisy propaganda that speaks of their gains, about their opening a process of victories, etc. Their plans last only the time that it takes the FMLN to adapt itself to the new situation and to respond -- to make tactical adaptations and to respond. As soon as we begin responding to the new enemy plans, as soon as the FMLN starts tearing their plans to pieces, there comes first a period of silence, and then a shift in the handling of the propaganda.

Duarte, other elements of the regime, and the military chieftains having the illusion that the United States is behind them, relive this situation over and over again: renewal of hopes, propaganda, noise about winning the war, and an accomodation of their policy based on this illusion. This includes the accommodation of the dialogue.

[Question] Commander Handal, what is the possibility of a third dialogue between the government and our Front?

[Handal] We have repeatedly proposed to Duarte a third meeting. We did it before and after the elections. At the beginning they would not answer. An answer was delayed. However, once plans were made, Duarte came up with answers that do nothing but block the meetings.

For example, he insists that the dialogue must be private. He claims that it is possible to reach agreements in private but not publicly. This type of reasoning does not have a basis. It is not serious.

What is the true reason for proposing a private dialogue? The intentions are very well presented in what he calls his strategy for a dialogue -- the strategy we have mentioned. In a public dialogue, his false position would become evident soon. His position is so fragile that it would be quickly defeated with just a confrontation of positions, by the dialogue itself.

The people of this nation and the world would be in a position to reach their own conclusions. I repeat: He is in a very fragile position that would be made evident very soon. He himself has already implicity pointed out what the consequences would be. He did so in a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce. The consequences would be detrimental to the aid program. That is, according to his own reasoning, bipartisan support in the U.S. Congress would be at risk. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain an image. A private dialogue is part of that tactic. Privacy helps maintain the dialogue image, because privacy permits hiding the government's position and allows the government to go on the offensive, accusing us of being responsible for the failure of such a dialogue, quote, unquote. The government does not have the slightest intention to advance toward a political and just solution to the war.

This leads us to another aspect of the situation. When Duarte claims that the objective of the dialogue must be humanization, what he is actually doing is evading the general problem of the war and the national crisis. He wants to concentrate on one point that will allow him to act demagogically and later reduce what he calls humanization, which would be a point to be handled separately, to discussions of FMLN sabotage.

Some considerations can be made in this regard: The use of demagoguery is nothing new in the style of Napoleon Duarte. This effort to appear as an angel of justice and peace when he is really preparing to advocate stabbing the people in the back is not new. Duarte wants to manipulate the dialogue the same way he manipulates the commission for the struggle against corruption, the commission to investigate political crimes, the agrarian reform, and the judicial branch reform. All this has been used to justify a policy of treason against the essential interests of the people, surrender to U.S. imperialism, massacres and killings in the country, and support for the death squads.

It is worth noting quickly that the Salvadoran people and the people of the world can easily learn about the death squads and the position of the Duarte government toward them by merely asking what prison death squad members are in. There is no death squad member in jail.

When work was carried out to strengthen the government's position in the eyes of the U.S. Congress to secure bipartisan support, the government agreed to punish some guards who were not really responsible for the attack on the nuns. This is how they handle things. The dialogue is now being handled by Napoleon Duarte.

What can we say about the agrarian reform? The peasants talk about this every day, everywhere. I am not going to speak for them. They know what the agrarian reform is really about. The Salvadoran people know about this, so I am just going to mention it very briefly.

The fashionable idea right now is the reform of the judicial branch, because this is currently the target of attacks by critics of the Duarte government in the United States.

We have had for centuries a judicial system that everyone knows is unjust. The judicial branch has been adapted to serve the dictatorship. However, the system became the source of much attention when some voices, not just any voice -- not the voice of the U.S. people, who are not listened to, either -- but the voice of some congressmen and others within the administration, established a link between the judicial system and military and economic aid. The Duarte government is handling the dialogue in the framework of that game plan.

We, of course, are not going to play that game. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to say a few things to further explain our position, our line, our attitude toward the dialogue. We clearly maintain the position of searching for a negotiated political solution that will bring a just peace to the Salvadoran people. We are not going to the dialogue and to negotiations so that we, the revolutionaries, can extricate ourselves from this situation. At this point no one should believe that.

We have demonstrated that we can struggle for years. We can keep on struggling indefinitely, for many, many years. This is not an individual problem for any of us. This is a historic effort of the Salvadoran people. Each of us, individually, plays a role, but we are not the decisive factor. The decisive factor is the people, and the people hav demonstrated their ability to struggle indefinitely. We are just implementing the decision of the Salvadoran people.

We understand that the process of dialogue and negotiation cannot be automatic or instantaneous. It is not a matter of meeting and agreeing on everything. In view of this, we have said that even though we have presented a proposal for an overall, complete, and integral solution, we have also said that we are in favor of discussing specific points. Among these, we have proposed the discussion of points that can contribute to humanizing the conflict. Of course, first one must bear in mind that war is war. To want to eliminate all of the aspects of war through humanization without discussing the social and political background, the problems of what is just and unjust, and the motivations and the causes involved in the war, is to take the path of turning one's back on reality. War is war, and there cannot be a war without war. This is one thing that must be clear. Therefore, when we speak of a political solution for the war we seek to discuss its essence, causes, and motivations. We want to give a just solution to all of those problems and not follow the path that some think can be taken. They maintain that position from seemingly very ethical views. They want to gradually eliminate this and that so things will be resolved but without touching on the causes, the popular demands, or the motivations. That is simply impossible.

With this, we leave our viewpoint clear on the discussion of the humanization of the war. We believe that we have proposed specific points on some aspects. As I said earlier, Duarte said that the humanization of the war and the halt to FMLN sabotage are one and the same. We do not accept this stance. Why don't we accept this? We are waging a people's war. We do not have access to the same weapons that the dictatorship's Army has access to and, much less, do we have access to its technology and financial sources. Our war is a people's war. In crucial times like these the people resort to everything that is in their reach. They cannot resort to that which is not in their reach.

Sabotage is one of the characteristics of any people's war. The armament of the people is the most popular aspect of the struggle. Its utilization is absolutely and totally legitimate. Therefore, if we are asked to give up sabotage for humanization or purposes other than a just solution, then we are being asked to disarm ourselves and we are not going to disarm ourselves. Are we willing to discuss sabotage and to negotiate? Yes, we are willing to discuss this and also to negotiate. However, this can only be done in the context of the overall solution to the war. In other words, the other side must also give up its weapons.

We are not asking the other side to give up its weapons in order to humanize the war, We have not proposed that. Therefore, they cannot propose that we give up our weapons to humanize the war. One thing must be clear. We will not accept this. Neither the government nor Yankee imperialism has the strength to force us to accept this either through the path of discussion or the path of force. Here, we reach another point. Is it that Duarte and his U.S. advisers really believe that we will give up a strategic weapon of the people's war in exchange for being called humanists? No, they do not believe this. This is the crux of the matter. They know that they cannot force us, and they know what our attitude is. They want to use the dialogue in the way that I have already mentioned. That is the game plan.

I want people to think about this. One must evaluate our demand for public dialogue. We do not have anything to hide. We have a position that is just from all viewpoints; in other words, from the historical, social, political, ethical and moral viewpoints. That is why we are not afraid to discuss our positions openly, not only with the government, but we have also proposed that all of the national sectors must be involved in the discussion of these problems. One of the La Palma agreements was the promotion of a national dialogue. Duarte has totally turned his back on that, and he is now talking abut a private dialogue with us. Therefore, he does not agree with the opening of the dialogue so that all sectors of the country will see and hear it -- much less does he agree that those sectors participate in it. We are certain of our position because our cause is just. We are in favor of a public discussion in all aspects. We are willing to hear the position of all sectors. It is not fair that only our opinion or that of the government is heard. Everyone's opinion must be heard. It is said that we do not represent the popular opinions. That is part of the propaganda. Well, we say let us prove it; let us open the dialogue. The direct voice of the masses will then be heard loudly. We will also hear the voices of the other national sectors.

In other words, it is like...[rephrases] This issue of publicity and privacy is not a mere formality, it is not merely a procedural matter as they have tried to handle it. It is closely linked to the justness and legitimacy of each one's cause. In other words, it is a highly important matter. We have been flexible but, given this situation, we have said -- and have proposed to Duarte -- that we would be willing to hold private meetings in order to prepare the dialogue, which must be public. Consequently, we have not closed our eyes to the aspects of the government's argument that merit attention, particularly the need for a private dialogue. However, we do not consider it convenient...[rephrases] We see that it is useful only as a procedural matter. Therefore, we consider it only a link in the chain of events. We would be willing to hold preparatory meetings so that the dialogue itself, which must be held in full view of the people and the international community, goes smoothly without obstacles from simple procedural matters. Consequently, we are not inflexible as it is claimed.

To be frank, Duarte himself is -- let us not use the word inflexible -- the one who has backed out, which is even worse. He challenged us -- that is the word he used, challenge -- to attend the meeting at La Palma. He apparently thought we would not attend. That was his game. He thought we would not attend so he challenged us: The main characteristics of the event would be that it was to be held in public and open to the Salvadoran people and the world news media. He said this at the UN General Assembly. He is now backing out because apparently he had no idea of what he was talking about. He was blind to anything except the fact that he was going to deliver a political blow because he thought we would not participate in the dialogue under such conditions. He was not, and is still not, clearly aware of what kind of enemies he is challenging, what are the interests and values represented by each party, and he seems to think that this is a game that can be won by playing, cheating, using rhetoric, and traveling from one country to another. He thinks...[rephrases] He says he is going to counter the government's tarnished image by traveling and making speeches.

He is always into something; he thinks he is an astute man who is going to deceive and corner us, as he told the members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

I reiterate our firm, unchangeable willingness to continue the dialogue and advance to a real negotiation, and our proposal for a third meeting and all of the meetings that may be necessary. We are convinced that the search for a political solution... [rephrases] that the search for a just peace through a political solution is the Salvadoran people's cause; it is the goal sought by the international community, the peoples of the world, and is a realistic and truly humanist position. I conclude by saying that the humanization of the war [corrects himself] the only real and appropriate humanization of the war is to end the war; however, it must end in a just peace. War cannot end through a negotiation to accept the strengthening of the reactionary, unjust power that has been imposed on the people for such a long time. This would be equivalent, and it would be a sophism, to saying: Let us end the war to humanize the country's situation; whoever has exerted power will continue to do so in order to continue crushing, harassing, and robbing the people.

Those who view the humanization problem and the peace problem in a superficial way and use ethical principles to support this superficial view should issue a reply to our current proposal, the proposal for a profound humanization, justice, and legitimacy. This is not a matter of simply...[rephrases] Better yet, he who issues biased statements concerning the humanization and appears to seek peace in general, any kind of peace, a peace to continue on the same road and on the same basis of justice and exploitation does not seek to defend justice, ethics, and legitimacy for the sake of the people and humanization. That is the story of our country. This is obsolete. The Salvadoran people have rebelled against this. It is not realistic to see our homeland's future this way.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA SCHEDULED TO VISIT AUSTRALIA

PA251537 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica's travels will continue. Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden announced today that the Honduran foreign secretary will visit Australia as a government guest from 29 July to 2 August. Mr Hayden said that Australia's interest in Honduras increased 2 years ago when the government decided to achieve a closer, more direct knowledge of the region's problems. Australia established diplomatic relations with Honduras in December 1983. Many ministers and parliamentarians have visited the region, among them Mr Hayden, who visited in September 1984. Paz Barnica's visit to Australia will allow Hayden to talk with him about the important problems troubling the region and to strengthen bilateral ties between the two countries.

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES REVISION OF EL SALVADOR POLICY

PA251534 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial: "It Is Necessary To Revise Our Policy Toward El Salvador"]

[Text] Before the deadline for a direct solution to the border conflict between Honduras and El Salvador, the joint border commission of the two countries will hold a meeting today, probably the last, to decide what action to take regarding the 16-year-old problem, which was the result of the 1969 war.

This commission meeting was called after a meeting between Presidents Suazo Cordova and Duarte, who were unable to overcome the impasse on the border problem throughout these years because of the evasive and obstructionist policy of the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces.

Although there has been no official report to explain the situation, our country's news media have learned of a Salvadoran proposal that should receive an answer in the new round of talks.

An extension of the direct negotiations deadline, which will expire in December of this year, will be discussed during these talks in order to delay an intervention by the International Court of Justice, which according to the 1980 General Peace Treaty will have to decide the issue if the direct negotiations fail or if there is no other way to solve the problem.

A Salvadoran Foreign Ministry note, which the Honduran foreign secretary termed "insolent," was like a stab in the back to the negotiations, at a time most convenient to Salvadoran diplomacy. It is obvious that such an outrageous accusation, that the Honduran Armed Forces are violating Salvadoran sovereignty and mistreating Salvadoran citizens, was made with a premeditated purpose.

In addition, the Salvadoran Government, disregarding all the cooperation it has received from the Honduran Government in its struggle against the rebels, has launched another unfounded accusation: that our Armed Forces are collaborating with the Salvadoran insurgent army. How can such a charge be made after we allowed Salvadoran troops to train at the Regional Military Training and Security Center and considering all the vigilance and control activities carried out by our Army along the border zone?

The situation created by the Salvadoran attitude, of which the aforementioned note is an example, is absolutely detrimental to finding a solution for the conflict, and it definitely proves that the Salvadoran Government, once it begins to succeed in its counterinsurgency campaign, again refuses to solve the border problem.

Under such circumstances, Colonel Leonel Riera Lunatti, 1st Infantry Battalion commander, made statements on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the 1st Infantry Battalion, which are not illogical or inappropriate. "To our regret," Col Riera Lunatti said, "the original causes of war with El Salvador remain and could eventually lead to a repetition of that episode."

As a matter of fact, a retrospective look at the war with El Salvador in 1969 reveals that it was due to expansionist madness, when the economy of El Salvador was going through a crisis and the pressure exerted by the population was assuming characteristics in demand of an agrarian policy harmful to the Salvadoran oligarchy.

This expansionist madness had a still more serious consequence for Honduras, which consisted of the strategic control of the Gulf of Fonseca with the occupation of Menaguera Island. We think that it is precisely this point, control of the Gulf of Fonseca, which bears most heavily on El Salvador's refusal to find a solution and which, according to Col Riera Lunatti, could eventually cause another war.

As a result of this significant situation, Honduras must revise its policy toward El Salvador, because it is a vital issue to our national security in every respect, from the political to the economic and the strategic to the military. The Salvadorans should know this, so that they do not repeat the mistake they made 16 years ago.

NICARAGUAN

D'ESCOTO SAYS FAST YIELDING RESULTS IN CONTADORA

PA250330 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto said today that the plan of action of the Contadora Group and the fact the group invited the United States to resume talks with Nicaragua at Manzanillo is what he expected to achieve with his fast. Father D'Escoto made the announcement through his spokesperson, Father Cesar Jerez, who is with him at the Sacred Heart of Jesus Church at Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood. The doctor who is attending Father D'Escoto said the priest is weaker when he is sitting, and therefore he has recommended he spend more hours resting to prevent complications resulting from fatigue. Today Father Miguel completes 18 days of fasting in favor of peace and to protest the Reagan administration terrorism against Nicaragua.

TINOCO DEPARTS FOR GDR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BULGARIA

PA252358 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco left today for the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria on a working visit, the Foreign Ministry's press office reported. The press release states that the visit is conducted in the spirit of friendly relations and exchanges that the revolutionary government maintains with these countries. Roger Baldizon, director of the Foreign Ministry's Socialist Countries Department, will accompany the deputy foreign minister on the tour.

ANOTHER NOTE SENT TO COSTA RICA ON PASTORA CRASH

PA252028 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1956 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Note from Acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez; dated 25 July]

[Text] Mr Minister:

I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency once again to add to the facts contained in my note of yesterday referring to press reports originating in Costa Rica with regard to the aviation accident suffered yesterday by mercenary leader Eden Pastora in Costa Rica territory. Expanding their information, the reports indicate that civil guardsmen at the command of Deputy Director Colonel Pedro Arias have located the wreckage of the helicopter in which Pastora and his companions were traveling. The reports indicate that as a result of the discovery of the wreckage of the helicopter, several persons have been arrested, including Costa Rican citizen Francisco Salazar Ramirez, administrator of the Veracruz industrial farm.

As Your Excellency will remember, on various occasions my government has offered the illustrious Costa Rican Government concrete evidence of the activities that mercenary groups attacking our country carry out in Costa Rican territory. Among that information we have pointed out was the participation of Costa Rican citizens in these criminal activities. The case of Salazar Ramirez is one more proof in this regard.

My government wishes to express its hope that the illustrious Costa Rican Government will undertake actions that will put a stop to the activities of these mercenary groups that have caused so many artificial incidents between our two countries, thus effectively strengthening the neutrality policy.

Nicaragua reiterates its intention to proceed to the holding of the already agreed upon meeting by the two countries in Panama with the participation of the Contadora Group and France, within the terms proposed in yesterday's note on this same case, as a means to contribute to the solution of the mercenary presence on the common border.

I take this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my high esteem and regard.

[Signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister

ARDE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON PASTORA ACCIDENT

PA252232 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 2143 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, on 25 July in San Salvador, El Salvador [location as heard]]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, led by Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, hereby reports the main causes of the accident of the helicopter in which Commander Eden Pastora Gomez was traveling:

1. Commander Eden Pastora Gomez was visiting ARDE bases deep inside Nicaraguan territory.

2. During his return to Sarapiqui Base, at 1530 on 24 July 1985, he ran into a storm and was forced to ask for permission to land in Costa Rican territory. After failing to receive a reply he made a forced landing in Costa Rican territory, which in no way means that Costa Rican neutrality was violated.

3. Following the accident, still (?shaken), Commander Pastora immediately went to Nicaraguan territory to one of the bases controlled by our forces.

4. We apologize to the Costa Rican Government for landing in its territory, but this was due to uncontrollable circumstances.

5. It is absolutely false that Commander Pastora is in Panama as other sources have reported.

6. Commander Pastora is recovering satisfactorily in our tent hospital in liberated territory.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past! Central America [as heard], 25 July 1985

Reported Slightly Injured

PA251620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1550 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] San Jose, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Guerrilla leader Eden Pastora, who is in a rebel base inside Nicaragua, sustained only slight chest injuries in the helicopter accident 2 days ago, it was reported here today. Jose Davila, responsible for the political affairs of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), declared that Pastora is out of danger at a military base in Boca de Sarapiqui, north of the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border.

"He received slight chest and rib injuries when the helicopter crashed," the Nicaraguan political leader exiled in Costa Rica told ACAN. Pastora disappeared on Tuesday after the helicopter in which he took off from one of the rebel camps in Nueva Guinea did not reach "El Venado" base in Boca de Sarapiqui as it should have. Costa Rican Rural Guard authorities found the aircraft yesterday in Pital, San Carlos, some 25 km from the border.

'Accidental' Entry Reiterated

PA251653 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] San Jose, 25 Jul (AFP) -- Anti-Sandinist leader Eden Pastora "is being treated in a field hospital of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) in southern Nicaragua," Miguel Caracas, an ARDE spokesman, has told AFP. Pastora sustained hip injuries in Tuesday's accident when the helicopter in which he was riding crashed due to mechanical failure on a farm in Veracruz de Pital, in northern Costa Rica, the ARDE representative added.

Caracas said that ARDE headquarters in San Jose was notified this morning of Pastora's condition, as well as that of his two flight campanions, and unidentified militant known as "El Turco" and the pilot, whose name was not given. He explained that the three are well but are being treated "because they are exhausted after having walked for several hours to reach the field hospital." The spokesman explained that Pastora was returning Tuesday from talking with ARDE rebels fighting in Nueva Guinea, in the central region of Nicaragua, and was heading toward an ARDE base in Sarapiqui in southern Nicaragua. He added that in view of the adverse weather conditions and a mechanical failure, the helicopter "accidentally" entered Costa Rican territory, where it crashed and was virtually destroyed. According to the spokesman, Pastora himself did not know that he was in Costa Rican territory, to which he has been banned entry in view of the neutral position maintained by the Costa Rican Government toward the conflict in Nicaragua. The ARDE spokesman firmly rejected reports by Pedro Arias, subdirector of the Costa Rican Rural Guard, who announced yesterday that his office had been informed of the weekly overflight of Costa Rican territory by that helicopter. He added that the helicopter was used to transport wounded militants from the central part of Nicaragua to the field hospitals ARDE maintains in the southern part of the country. He denied that it was used for the transfer of arms, as national [not further identified] authorities had suggested.

Meanwhile, from the northern Costa Rican region it was reported today that three persons have been arrested, accused of having towed the helicopter from the site of the accident, some 100 meters from the highway, the interior region of the farm. These persons were also involved in altering the color of the aircraft, from blue to green, apparently to prevent its discovery by the Costa Rican authorities.

ARDE COMMUNIQUE ON SANDINIST ANNIVERSARY

PA251926 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Jul 85 p 9

[Communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, signed by Eden Pastora, Jose Davila, and Donald Castillo Orozco; date and place not given]

[Text] On the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution over the Somozist dictatorship, a revolution later betrayed by the totalitarian Marxist-Leninist elite in Managua, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) once again addresses the Nicaraguan people and democratic countries of the world, to state:

1. Six years after our people's heroic victory over the Somozist dictatorship, the nine traitorous elite in Managua have not responded to the hopes for freedom, democracy, and justice that every Nicaraguan has been expressing. Our country is currently facing chaos, with dramatic repercussions in the political, social, and economic areas.

The vile betrayal of the original principles of the revolution -- political pluralism, mixed economy, and nonalignment -- has resulted in a Nicaragua of mutilated public freedoms, full of fear, uncertainty, shortages of products, statism, corruption, anguish, civil war, alignment with the Soviet bloc, loss of trust before the international financing community, religious persecution, repression against trade unions, and extermination of our youth.

Once again ARDE accuses the FSLN National Directorate of betraying the Nicaraguan revolution and selling out its essence, its heroic deeds, and the blood of 50,000 heroes and martyrs to Cuban-Soviet imperialism expansionist objectives. The communist betrayal of the Sandinist revolution and the installation of a totalitarian regime has meant today for Nicaragua and the entire Central American region the intensification of the East-West conflict, a military imbalance in the region favorable to the pro-Cuban regime of Managua, and a latent threat to peace, stability, and democratization in the region.

2. We reiterate the goals of our political and ideological project, considering our foundation as a third alternative project aimed at historically overcoming the Somozists' exploitative, primitive capitalism and the pro-Soviet totalitarian collectivism of the nine traitors. Following are portions of our political and ideological objectives:

-- Authentic Sandinism under which nationalist banner all our people fought against the Somozist dictatorship.

-- Establishment in Nicaragua of a government that is truly democratic, genuinely revolutionary, and a guarantor of the effective participation of all forces in real pluralism.

-- Defense of the sovereignty, nationalism, and a real nonalignment with any foreign powers.

-- Full respect for human rights and fundamental public freedoms such as freedom of information and expression of thought, freedom for citizens and political parties; freedom to vote, to elect and be elected; labor freedom as established in the Agreements 87, 98, 135, 141, and 151 of the ILO; and freedom of action of economic institutions.

All this is part of an authentic political, social, economic, and cultural pluralism to democratize the country and promote solidarity and peace among all Nicaraguans without distinction of sex, race, political affiliation, or religion.

3. In order to reach these objectives ARDE began military actions in May 1983, when the government in Managua refused to hold any kind of dialogue that would permit the establishment of the original revolution through political solutions, leaving as the only political solution the specter of war.

Our growth has allowed us to control 10,000 sq km of Nicaraguan territory in a combat area of 35,000 sq km, as far as Muhan (Chontales), San Miguelito on Lake Managua, territories in Nueva Guinea, El Rama, Rio Escondido, and close to Bluefields, geographic points located from 30 to 160 km north of the San Juan River.

In this territory there are approximately 100,000 civilians displaced by the war who, although lacking food, clothing, and medicine, do not want to leave the territory liberated in ARDE's combat zones.

4. With full revolutionary courage we must denounce the merciless blockade imposed on our organization in matters of resources and information. This blockade comes from the extreme right in the aspect of resources and from the extreme left in the aspect of information.

Sectors of the international extreme right interested in installing a regime similar to the one the people overthrew in 1979 have not only denied any type of aid to ARDE, but have opposed, boycotted, and prevented through direct or indirect coercive measures any type of aid for our fighters.

We must stress here the weakness of democracies, from which we have received only promises; some making oral promises of support in private. Others, fearing that Cuba might reactivate subversion in their country or being called CIA agents, and popular causes as that of ARDE. The democracies' timidness was clearly established during a recent OAS meeting to discuss the aggression of a dictatorship toward a democracy.

In the field of information, some news media are linked to the extreme elements and conceal, misinterpret, or systematically ignore the actions carried out by ARDE's fighters. In the past 40 days, on five occasions the regime in Managua has attributed important and daring military actions to other organizations, for example: an attack on Bluefields, destruction of the Bluefields Express ferry, and the recent attack on Muhan in Chontales. The FSLN cannot allow the people to know of the great advances made by the real revolutionaries, the true Sandinists, against the despotic pro-Soviet regime of the FSLN.

5. We reiterate our position in favor of a real, serious, political, and qualitative unity of all the antitotalitarian forces to unite the entire Nicaraguan people, victims of the abuses of two dictatorships.

We do not believe in a unity controlled by a group, controlled from abroad, or based on the aspirations of politicians in exile. We do not believe in a unity seeking to prolong exile based on false hopes. It is the Nicaraguan people -- the workers, peasants, market vendors, housewives, businessmen, youths, and poor people -- who are the only true participants of a historic unity that will guarantee Nicaragua definite social peace. ARDE reiterates its permanent call for real unity and states with patriotism and sincerity that a unity improvised or conceived to favor directly or indirectly the past regime will only delay our people's liberation process, which is costing so much blood and sacrifice.

In the search for a patriotic, revolutionary, historic, and nationalistic unity to eliminate, once and for all, the reviving of Somozism without Somoza, the current collectivist totalitarian regime of the nine, and to fulfill the aspirations of our majorities, ARDE is willing to begin sincere talks at any time that will lead to serious, effective, and honest agreements.

6. ARDE will continue struggling. Our struggle does not get carried away by circumstances, despair, or the vicissitudes of alleged aid. Our political-military struggle will not stop until the causes that led us to this war have disappeared. Our struggle is until the end, and it is based on the mysticism, devotion, and willingness to sacrifice of 7,000 combatants who, aware of their political goals, march forward firm and victorious to achieve the triumph of the democratic revolution, in favor of the people and the Sandinist truth.

To continue our struggle we have not only the support of our combatants, but also of the other thousands upon thousands of combatants throughout the national territory. In these decisive moments we also have the support of the thousands upon thousands of noncommunist EPS soldiers and militiamen who, being true Sandinist revolutionaries, are not willing to permit in Nicaragua an eternal Marxist-Leninist and treacherous system such as the one oppressing them today.

ARDE will not stop. Nothing will stop ARDE. Our advance is firm and constant, and it is the historic and unavoidable response of a people who have suffered decades of repression and poverty, first under the unredeemed Somozist dictatorship, and today under the communist dictatorship of the nine dictator's apprentices.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

PA240010 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan foreign cooperation minister, and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, last night signed a document drafted at the conclusion of the third meeting of the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan mixed commission. The document was signed following an evaluation of the implementation of the cooperation agreements between Bulgaria and Nicaragua in the agricultural, agroindustrial, energy, forestal, and mining fields, as well as technical training programs.

SWEDEN AGREES TO SEND PEACEKEEPING TROOPS

PA240007 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The Swedish Government has agreed to form part of a UN multinational force to watch the Nicaraguan borders with Honduras and Costa Rica in order to prevent re-occurence of border incidents that may give the United States a reason to proceed with its announced invasion of Nicaragua.

A report by Radio Sweden International relayed to "Radio Reports" [name of newscast] from Stockholm outlines this and the concern in Europe about the conflict in Central America, which may lead to a regional war. These efforts are geared toward preventing such war. According to the report from Stockholm, the Swedish Government on its own cannot send troops to guard borders in any country in the world, but can do so on the basis of a UN resolution, which may possibly be vetoed by any country with such a right in the UN Security Council. In this case, the country would be none other than the United States.

Here is the report from Stockholm, the Swedish capital:

[Begin recording] A peacekeeping force composed of Swedish soldiers may be dispatched to Central America as a result of efforts by the Contadora Group. The member countries of the group -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- are currently making [word indistinct] efforts to work out the dispatching of a neutral peacekeeping force that would be stationed along the unstable Nicaraguan borders. If the initiative is carried out, the mission of the peace force would be to prevent reciprocal border violations.

Nicaragua fears a U.S. invasion across its northern border with Honduras, where the anti-Sandinist guerrillas have their military bases. In the south, the border with Costa Rica is a permanent scene of frictions, provocations, and mutual distrust.

Canada, Spain, France, and Sweden are insistently being mentioned as possible members of a multinational peacekeeping force for the region. The Conservative Canadian Government has demonstrated interest in the initiative and recently sent its deputy foreign minister to the area for consultations. Nicaraguans are skeptical about a possible Canadian presence, however, because they feel that Canada is too close to Washington's positions. Nonetheless, the Canadian participation is considered important in diplomatic circles precisely because of the delicate problem of equanimity raised by the mission.

France had already expressed its willingness to send troops to the area on the occasion of the U.S. mining of Nicaraguan ports. Pierre Schori, Swedish deputy foreign minister, confirmed that Sweden's possible participation has been mentioned, although Sweden has not received any formal request from the Contadora Group. However, any eventual participation by Sweden can only take place pursuant to a formal request from the United Nations. The Swedish Constitution bans sending troops outside the country's national territory except under the UN flag.

The power to send a UN blue-helmeted force lies exclusively with the UN Security Council. It cannot be ruled out that one of its member countries may use its veto right in order to prevent establishment of a multinational peace force in troubled Central America. This was Radio Sweden International, in Stockholm. (Walter Buar) reported. [end recording]

BORGE BLAMES U.S. STATE TERRORISM FOR CONFLICT

PA231252 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Nicaragua is not to blame for the state terrorism practiced by the United States in various parts of the world, Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister and commander of the revolution, has said, adding that Nicaragua keeps its doors open to all U.S. citizens who want to visit us as friends. However, he noted, it will never accept their coming with rifles in hand to impose their will.

[Begin recording] If this revolution, which cost so many martyrs, so many tears, and so much bloodshed, was conducted to be dependent on the USSR, it would have been better not to make it. If we had wanted to be dependent on anyone, it would have been easier and less costly to be dependent of the United States, but we made the revolution to be free, sovereign, and independent. [applause]

We want relations with the USSR, just as we have relations with Mexico and other countries. We would like to have relations with the U.S. Government. If that government would not meddle in everything, if it would not try to impose its views everywhere by force, if it would not pressure or blackmail governments in Latin America and other parts of the world, nothing would be happening. Here in Central America nearly 285 North Americans have died, some in accidents, others shot, others in plane crashes, and others participating in (?armed clashes). What are they doing here?

The doors of Central America, particularly Nicaragua, are open to North Americans. [Words indistinct] we will welcome them with friendliness, with open arms, if they come to visit to learn our reality, just as they could visit El Salvador or Honduras to learn about their realities. There would be no problems or objections. However, it is one thing to come to offer their solidarity with our people, to learn about our reality, to help us as natives of a wealthy, developed country would help our backward, poor nations, and it is another to come with rifles in hand to impose their views. That is unacceptable to the people of Central America.

Therefore, when desperate measures are adopted in Central America it is the responsibility of those who come with rifles in hand to try to impose a specific policy on these countries. We are not to blame for the U.S. state terrorism. We are not to blame for their trying to impose their will everywhere in the world. We are not to blame if they want to impose their will by force, behaving like bandits or gangsters to impose their government views. We are not to blame for any of this. Those guilty of the deaths in El Salvador, as those guilty for the deaths in Lebanon, can only be the U.S. Government, and particularly Mr Reagan. [applause] [end recording]

In reference to the pretexts the U.S. Government wants to invent to invade Nicaragua, Tomas Borge said:

[Begin recording] Pretexts being necessary, they want to invent border incidents and claim that Nicaragua is a menace to the United States. Let us think of this as a black joke! How can we be a menace to the security of the United States? [Word indistinct] that the Sandinist Army is preparing the conditions to fall on Long Island and take the Statue of Liberty! Well, perhaps the revolutionary idea of Nicaragua and Latin America may someday lead to the taking of the Statue of Liberty, turning it into a true statue of liberty and not a statue of lies, which it now is! [applause]

There are North Americans here. Can anyone actually think that we constitute a menace to the internal security of the United States? [Words indistinct] a menace to the U.S. citizens living in Nicaragua. As we have said before, the U.S. ambassador walks the streets here unafraid. He does not walk as fearlessly in the streets of peaceful, democratic, poor Costa Rica. There he is accompanied by a legion of bodyguards, while in this country of bandits, of totalitarians, he walks the streets absolutely confident that nothing will happen to him. The North Americans in this country are perfectly aware of the treatment afforded them by the people of Nicaragua. If there is a people who have a special place in our hearts, it is the North American people! Besides being the principal victim of imperialism, they have raised a huge banner of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua in the very center of the imperialist monster.

We Nicaraguans are deeply grateful to the North Americans, and we are very fond of them. We shall receive them here with open arms and hearts. However, with the same fraternal energy we shall receive the marines, in another sense, with our rifles in hand and in our open trenches on the day they come. Because just as we offer our hearts to the friendly Americans, we shall aim our rifles at the hearts of those who may come to invade our territory. [end recording]

BORGE CALLS FOR JOINT DEBT NEGOTIATION

PA222200 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez has said that Nicaragua is in favor of joint action by the Latin American countries to negotiate their foreign debt. He said that joint negotiation of the foreign debt by the indebted countries is of vital importance to alleviate the burden on the countries being strangled by the debt. Commander Borge said that this year Nicaragua will owe the international private banks $4.5 billion, adding that $1.3 billion of this sum will be paid in interest. The country cannot afford this because it only brings in $400 million in foreign currency annually. Borge added that this situation is due to the unequal trade between the developed countries and the poor countries, because the latter are forced to purchase imported products at high prices and sell their own products at lower prices every year.

MILITIA NEUTRALIZES CONTRA 'RESURGENCE' PLAN

PA251617 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Jul 85 p 12

[Text] Esteli -- Militiamen of the communities of Muyuca, Natoso, and San Diego, located 4 km from Ciudad Sandino, repelled an attack by approximately 150 mercenaries trying to seize those communities on 17 July as part of the actions of the counterrevolutionary plan called "Resurgence," the objective of which was to hinder the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the revolution. The attack with mortar and rifle fire was heroically repelled by the militiamen, who inflicted 12 casualties on the enemy. The casualties included a mercenary nicknamed "Vicente Fernandez," second in command of a task force, and a contra leader known as "Sereno." Two militiamen were slightly wounded in the clash. The militiamen seized 6 Chinese-made AK rifles, hand grenades, more than 10,000 rounds for AK and FAL rifles, and a large amount of C-4 explosives.

On 19 July another terrorist group dynamited the La Concepcion Bridge, on the road to Jalapa, partially destroying it. However, local peasants were able to repair it that same day, reestablishing normal traffic. It was also reported that a van of the Ministry of Agricultural-Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform carrying several officials was ambushed by the mercenaries approximately 6 km from Condega. One of the passengers was killed in this cowardly attack. The workers, who were armed, repelled the attack, inflicting four casualties on the enemy.

Military sources confirmed that the counterrevolutionary "Resurgence" plan was totally neutralized by the constant operations of the Sandinist defense forces, who have been involved in more than 90 battles with the mercenaries in Regions 1 and 6 since the mercenaries began to infiltrate the country in mid-June. There were 21 clashes last week in Region 5. In addition, it was reported that military operations were carried out northwest of San Fernando, west of Macuelizo, and northwest of San Juan del Rico Coco. It was indicated that the enemy suffered six casualties on 21 July in a clash in Cerro Blanco.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS 38 CONTRAS KILLED

PA260313 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0145 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Defense on 25 July -- read by reporter Noel Fuentes]

[Text] A total of 38 counterrevolutionaries have been killed in clashes with the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] on 21, 22, and 23 July in various points of the northern area of our country as follows:

During a clash in the area of Balsamo, 4 km northwest of San Juan del Rio Coco in Madriz Department, three counterrevolutionaries were killed on 22 July. Another clash took place on that same day in Cerro Azul, northeast of Condega, Esteli Department, during which six counterrevolutionaries were killed. On 21 July, a clash took place in Cerro Blanco, southwest of Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department, during which our troops inflicted four casualties on the mercenary enemy. The EPS suffered the loss of 15 companeros who gave their lives for the defense of the fatherland. EPS troops clashed with the counterrevolutionary army on 23 July in the area of Sitio los Manchones, 18 km southeast of Wiwili, Jinotega Department, and our troops annihilated 25 Somozists and recovered a 60-mm caliber mortar. A total of 15 companeros of the EPS heroically died in fulfilling their duties.

Managua, Free Nicaragua, 25 July 1985

FIRST GROUP DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

PA240139 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The first 75 Nicaraguan youth members of this country's delegation to the 12th International Festival of Youth and Students left for Moscow today. The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Brigade Commander Omar Cabezas and Education Minister Fernando Cardenal. It will include 203 young students, artists, workers, and members of the Patriotic Military Service.

A meeting is currently being held in Managua with the participation of 165 delegates from Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador in order to analyze the Central American situation. The Central American youth representatives have also issued a communique voicing their opposition to the U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people and its support for the counterrevolutionaries operating from Costa Rica and Honduras. They have voiced their support for self-determination of peoples, respect for national sovereignty, and the search for peace and friendship among the states in the area.

Indian Group to Attend

PA250316 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation of five youths from the Atlantic coast area will take the message of peace of the Sumus, Ramas, Miskitos, and Garifonos to Moscow. This is the first time that a delegation from this area is participating in an International Festival of Youth and Students, members of the delegation have said. The delegation from the coast traveled with the first group of nearly 50 delegates which left for Moscow. Brenda Archibold [not further identified] said the following:

[Begin recording] [Archibold] We, from Special Zone No 1, are going to attend this meeting of youths with the companeros in Moscow. I am very happy because it is another achievement of our revolution that our youths from Special Zone No 1 are taking part in this Moscow meeting.

[Reporter] Are you taking something special to present at the festival?

[Archibold] Yes, we are taking a delegation from Special Zone No 1 and Companero (Levy) from the Sandinist youth, who will make our contribution from Special Zone No 1. He will explain our ethnic background, the Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, and the Creoles.

[Reporter] How many members are in the delegation?

[Archibold] We are approximately five, yes, five, and these include one who speaks Miskito, one who speaks Spanish, and others who speak Creole. [end recording]

BUSINESSMEN CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT AT COSEP MEETING

PA191550 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Nicaraguan businessmen have sternly criticized the government at a Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] assembly. COSEP's special meeting ended under a torrent of harsh criticism of the 6 years of revolution and with the firm determination to vigorously defend the mixed economy proclaimed by the revolutionary government.

The assembly, which met yesterday morning at the Cinema Two Theater, was attended by the main leaders of the private sector and some special guests. Although the meeting had been scheduled to begin at 1000, it did not begin until 1050 due to delays suffered by some business leaders on their way to the theater, which they reported to the plenum of the meeting.

Msgr Bismarck Carballo made the official invocation on behalf of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, who apologized for his absence, due to the many activities on his agenda. Including Msgr Carballo there were 12 speakers at the meeting. Agustin Diaz Morales, from Leon, spoke on behalf of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce. He spoke about the merchants' goals and activities and noted the problems they are confronting and the abuses they are subject to due to their lack of unity. After the speech by Diaz Morales, Msgr Carballo left the meeting to strong and prolonged applause by those present. He said that Cardinal Obando y Bravo had sent his greetings and reiterated his apologies for not attending the meeting.

The criticisms began pouring out with the speech by Pedro Cuadra, representing the Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction. Cuadra criticized the confiscations suffered by some of his counterparts. Daniel Bonilla, secretary of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries Executive Council, read a communique sent to COSEP President Enrique Bolanos Geyer by this organization following the expropriations. Three delegates spoke on behalf of the independent National Confederation of Professional Associations [Conapro]. Alberto Saborio Morales questioned the FSLN's legal procedures. Conapro President Andres Zuniga said that the flight of professionals is due to problems they have faced in performing their jobs. Mario Gutierrez spoke on behalf of the Agricultural and Livestock Producers Union of Nicaragua. He stressed that the postulates of mixed economy have been lost or set aside.

RAPPACCIOLI REELECTED PRESIDENT OF PCN

PA231540 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Mario Rappaccioli was reelected president of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] during an assembly held over the weekend. (Silviano Matamoros) was also reelected to the office of political secretary. The PCN board of directors, headed by Mario Rappaccioli, has new members: Alberto Saborio Morales was elected to the office of secretary of organization. In the past, Alberto Saborio Morales led the Conservative People's Movement, a well-known anti-Somozist movement. Ricardo Paiz Castillo, well-known for his anti-Somozist civic struggle and for his articles on history, was chosen PCN vice president.

Everyone is aware of the fact that the Conservative group is divided into four factions: the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, which is the officially recognized party; the faction led by Mario Rappaccioli; the faction led by Miriam Arguello; and the faction led by Enrique Sotelo Borgen. Several Nicaraguan Conservatives have said they will welcome Sotelo Borgen back if he gives up his positions within the National Constituent Assembly.

At this moment we have contacted (Silviano Matamoros) on the telephone. He will explain to us what went on during the assembly held over the weekend:

[Begin recording] [Question] What amendments did the party agree on?

[Matamoros] Basically, the party's structures were changed. The new party statutes state that the party is open to everyone. All members will have the opportunity to participate within the party in various ways.

Now, instead of having a single party representative -- what in the past was called National Negotiating Junta is now called Party's Supreme Council. Each department will have a delegate for every 10 members. In the case of Managua we will have 65 representatives and 65 deputy representatives. [end recording]

PLI CALLS FOR 'URGENT, NECESSARY' DIALOGUE

PA251356 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] In a communique issued within the past 48 hours the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] has joined the political parties demanding a dialogue with the FSLN. The PLI communique says that a dialogue is "urgent and necessary" in order to prevent going back to other forms of the previous regime, which was evicted through the efforts of Nicaraguan unity, or to restore the former order of things, within which the people's rebellion against oppression and privilege was born.

A national dialogue is urgent and necessary in order to build a new social order, capable of giving freedom and well-being to all Nicaraguans, without discrimination or uncertainty, so that trust will be reborn among all Nicaraguans and in the future of Nicaragua within a framework of justice and freedom; so that all Nicaraguans will be able to produce, market, study, travel, work, and relax, free of tensions or fears, and live within a feeling of security that will allow them to remain in this country instead of being expelled from it, according to the communique.

A dialogue is necessary, the communique adds, so that the Nicaraugans will stop being prey to the struggle for hegemony between the great powers of the world and so that Nicaragua will achieve its own independence and reject the conditions of being a satellite, colony, or pawn in the international chess game. A national dialogue is urgent and necessary so that the changes that our society needs will be channeled through democratic, pluralist, and peaceful means; so that the various social sectors will be the main players and not just objects of these changes through the arbitrary imposition of a party, ideology, or individual, the communique states.

It is necessary to eliminate poverty, to take care of the needs of the people who want to work and live in peace, and to put an end to so much death and destruction. The PLI makes an urgent and necessary appeal to the government, political parties, and civilian institutions for a prompt national dialogue that will put an end to war and foreign intervention, restore basic freedoms, promote progress, and forge a lasting peace.

CDN LEADERS TO ATTEND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

PA260000 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Reports from Washington today indicated that the leaders of the Ramiro Sacasa Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] who left Nicaragua for Washington several days ago will participate in an anticommunist conference sponsored by Reagan. The meeting was initially described as a meeting of conservative parties of various countries, including Margaret Thatcher's of the UK, which sent a representative to Washington despite opposition in that country regarding its attendance at this meeting in which representatives of the Moon sect will also participate.

The delegation of right-wing Nicaraguans is headed by Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro.

The parties that are part of the CDN include the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, the right-wing Social Christian Party, Luis Rivas Leiva's Social Democratic Party, and a Conservative faction led by Mario Rappaccioli. The Confederation for Union of Trade Unions and the Nicaraguan Workers Federation are also ascribed to the CDN, as are the member organizations of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise.

PRIVATE CATTLEMEN TO COMPLAIN BEFORE UPANIC

PA251452 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jul 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Leaders of the Federation of Nicaraguan Cattlemen's Associations (Faganic) have said that the difficult situation of the dairy and beef ranchers will be brought before the meeting of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Livestock Producers Union of Nicaragua (Upanic) on Thursday. The drought is seriously affecting the cattlemen because there are no pastures to feed the cattle, which are losing weight and therefore cannot be delivered to the state slaughterhouses. This weather condition obviously affects the production of milk to feed children and the production of meat that brings in foreign currency for the weak economy.

After several meetings between Faganic leaders and members of the National Cattle-Raising Commission, a price of 22,600 cordobas plus the corresponding incentives in dollars was set for the dressed carcass of a 210-kg steer. However, to the surprise of the Faganic members, Deputy Minister Ricardo Coronel Kautz approved a price of 17,400 cordabas plus the corresponding incentives in dollars for the same weight steer. The private cattlemen pointed out that production costs increase constantly and that the price set by the National Cattle-Raising Commission must be approved.

The proposal of the private cattlemen included a study of the production costs by the National Cattle-Raising Commission before it set the price of 22,600 cordobas. The cattlemen said there is a difference of almost 5,000 cordobas in the prices. As a result of the price and the drought, the private cattlemen are near bankruptcy. A report on all the problems faced by the private cattlemen will be submitted to the Upanic board of directors during its meeting on Thursday afternoon.

The sitaation of the private cattlemen can be described as dramatic since they are affected by the lack of rain and the new price set by the Ministry of Agricultural-Livestock Development and Agrarian Reform.

USSR SENDS 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

FL251821 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] The Soviet Union Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers have sent a congratulatory message to the Communist Party of Cuba's first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The document says that the heroic attack on the Moncada Barracks marked an important moment in the people's struggle for the national and social liberation that resulted in the glorious victory of the Cuban revolution. The message indicates that the Republic of Cuba has great prestige in international circles because of its contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community and the strengthening of economic integration within the framework of CEMA. The highest USSR political and state leadership congratulatory message adds that Cuba's prestige for its struggle for peace, social progress, and the establishment of a new international economic order is based on a fair and democratic foundation.

PCC SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CAMBODIAN PARTY

BK081238 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 8 -- The Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] has received warmest greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba on the 34th anniversary of founding of the PRPK. The message reads: "...Inherited the purest traditions of struggle from the Indochinese peoples, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led the Kampuchean people from victory to victory over the French colonialists, the Yankee imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists for national independence and militant unity.

"Strongly united with the entire Kampuchean people the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is successfully leading the country in rebuilding the country, and strengthening the militant solidarity with their companion-in-arms of Vietnam and Laos to obtain decisive victories over all types of enemies".

"On this important date, we wish you new successes in all fields and we reiterate our militant solidarity with your just cause. We also wish the relations between our two peoples and parties further development and consolidation," the message concludes.

GRANMA SETS TONE FOR CASTRO'S 26 JULY SPEECH

FL251912 Bridgetown CANA in English 1826 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Havana, July 25, CANA-REUTER -- The official Cbuan newspaper GRANMA today set the tone for President Fidel Castro's annual keynote speech by attacking the war-mongering United States and echoing his recent calls for the cancellation of Latin America's foreign debt. The war-mongering and confrontational policies of the current U.S. Administration are becoming more and more aggressive towards the independent nations and national liberation movements of the world, the official organ of the ruling Communist Party said in a front-page editorial.

It commented that Cubans supported their leader in his current campaign to have the 360-billion-dollar debt wiped out, adding that the social cost of repaying was completely unacceptable.

The peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean are struggling against the unjust and astronomical debt which the International Monetary Fund, the transnational banks and imperialism are trying to collect at the expense of more misery, unemployment, hunger and disease, it said.

Castro addresses the nation tomorrow from the eastern city of Guantanamo and the speech was expected to elaborate on the concerns voiced by the special holiday edition of GRANMA. The three-day festival and the Cuban president's annual July 26th speech mark the 32nd anniversary of an assault by Castro's guerrillas on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago. The attack failed but inspired prolonged armed resistance to the American-backed regime of General Fulgencio Batista and was finally ousted in 1959.

Castro will speak to more than 100,000 people in the main square of Guantanamo, some 25 km (15 miles) from the U.S. naval base of the same name. Western diplomats here said he was likely to mention the base as part of any general denunciation of American policies but that it was not expected to dominate the speech.

Castro also traditionally uses the occasion to reflect on the economic and social achievements of the year, both national and provincial, and call for even greater efforts in the future. Guantanamo, Cuba's poorest and most isolated province, is hosting the July 26th celebrations for the first time.

BOLIVIAN MINISTERS TO ATTEND DEBT MEETING

FL251853 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, who accords great importance to the foreign debt issue, will be officially represented by Planning Minister Freddy Justiniano and Integration Minister Percy Fernandez at the continental dialogue convoked by Fidel Castro for the 30th in Havana. Dozens of Bolivian political, trade union, intellectual, and religious leaders will also attend this forum.

According to Integration Minister Fernandez, President Siles Zuazo has repeatedly said that Latin American debtor countries must jointly confront creditors. He also stressed the importance of Fidel's convocation, recalling that Latin America's foreign debt is not only unpayable, but incollectible as well.

URUGUAY'S LIBER SEREGNI TO ATTEND DEBT MEETING

FL251921 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Statement by Uruguayan Broad Front leader Liber Seregni; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] For the Third World and Latin America, the foreign debt problem is mainly and basically a political problem, which must be resolved in political terms rather than from an exclusively economic and financial standpoint. Both the Broad Front and I have viewed with great satisfaction Commander Fidel Castro's proposal to define our positions and hold a dialogue. This is what we will do in Havana as of this weekend -- discuss a problem that affects all our countries. We must find solution jointly through a dialogue which, as indicated in Commander Castro's invitation, will have academic as well as political aspects.

PERUVIAN JOURNALIST PRAISES CUBAN GOVERNMENT

PA230231 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] [Name indistinct], a Peruvian journalist, former editor of the Lima dailies EXPRESO and EXTRA, recently said that no Latin American government has a government structure like that of the Cuban Government. He added: I have personally seen that everything that has been said about Cuba is lies and slander, and that the Cuban situation has been distorted.

In spite of the bad propaganda, Cuba is very much advanced in matters of education, public health, and culture. This journalist attended the journalists congress recently held in Cuba and has been invited to the 26 July celebrations to be held at Guantanamo to commemorate the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

TIGHT SECURITY FOR PERUVIAN INAUGURATION NOTED

PA242347 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Report by Abel Sardina, PRELA correspondent in Lima -- recorded]

[Text] With only 5 days to go before Peru's change in government, the preparations for this major event are being stepped up amid stringent security measures and a general, indefinite strike that has paralyzed public administration for 36 days with no apparent end in sight.

Today President-elect Alan Garcia, who will replace Fernando Belaunde Terry in the presidency, is holding his second meeting with deputies from his party, the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], which will hold the majority in both chambers of Congress, in order to coordinate the new administration's initial steps.

Luis Alva Castro, who is to be prime minister and economy minister in the APRA cabinet, announced in previously unheard of bluntness that a new period of austerity will begin on 28 July with the establishment of a spartan policy within the framework of a war economy in order to overcome the crisis, since, he said: We inherited a country in shambles.

Likewise, United Left deputies will introduce a bill calling for a 5-year moratorium in paying Peru's $14-billion foreign debt and urging Latin America countries to form a debtors club to negotiate with creditors under more favorable conditions.

The foreign debt issue will be widely discussed by the delegations of 60 nations, some of which are top-level delegations, and special guests who will attend the inaugural ceremony. The security plans drawn up for this event are without precedent in the country.

In addition, the 20,000 policemen who have been on the alert since this weekend have begun special surveillance and preventive measures, including mass arrests. The Armed Forces joined the operations on Thursday. Thus, a total 50,000 units, who will even have helicopter support, will be mobilized to prevent any action from armed antigovernment groups. The security measures -- including declaring central Lima -- where Sunday's main events will take place — a military zone, are greater than those taken during the February visit by Pope John Paul II.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES MUNICIPALITY

FL191857 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Sandino, the country's westernmost municipality, has declared itself ready for defense, thus becoming the first in Pinar del Rio Province to achieve this condition. In view of this important success, Raul, on behalf of Fidel and in his own name, has congratulated Orlando Lugo, the party, and the people of Sandino. His message reads:

Comrade Orlando Lugo Fonte, first secretary of the party's provincial committee in Pinar del Rio:

Lugo, I have learned with satisfaction that as a result of the efforts displayed by the people of Sandino municipality under the party's leadership, that territory has declared itself ready for defense. This event confirms once again that the people of Pinar del Rio maintain their vanguard position in those activities connected with the country's preparations for defense.

On behalf of the commander in chief and in my own name, I extend warm congratulations to you, the party's leadership in that municipality, and the people in general.

Fraternally,

[Signed] Raul Castro Ruz

ABRAHANTES SPEAKS AT MININT GRADUATION CEREMONY

FL181440 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] A graduation ceremony for students of various education centers of the Ministry of Interior, Minint, was attended by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Politburo member and interior minister. The students finished their studies in several specialities at basic, semiskilled, and skilled levels. The 1984-85 grade point average was 129.3 percent.

During the year, the students satisfactorily completed important extracurricular activities which stressed support of operations of various Minint organs. The closing words at the graduation ceremony, which took place at the Capitan San Luis Minint Academy were delivered by Division General Jose Abrahantes, Minint first vice minister and Communist Party Central Committee member.

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY INCREASES IN FIRST SEMESTER

FL251937 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Havana's commercial activity increased 7.2 percent compared to the first semester of 1984. Goods worth 181 million pesos were produced.

BARBADOS

OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING MAY BE PUT OFF DUE TO COST

FL241825 Bridgetown CANA in English 1711 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 24, CANA -- Barbados may not carry out offshore oil drilling for a very long time because the costs may be too high, according to Minister of Natural Resources Dr Richard Cheltenham. But the island is going ahead with plans for a liquid petroleum gas plant using available natural gas, he said.

Cheltenham said current local on-shore oil production was about 1,950 barrels per day, between 40 and 44 per cent of current needs.

He ruled out any short-term marine drilling. The oil, so far as it exists, is in very, very deep waters and the cost is likely to be substantial, Cheltenham told reporters yesterday after tours of the island's oilfield in the eastern St Philip parish and the Barbados National Oil Company (BNOC).

Cheltenham said that a British company, Cluff Oil, had carried out seismic research to the north of the island. The company, he said, will be sending representatives here in September with the findings. He added that the BNOC had been spending approximately 20 million dollars (one Bdos dollar: 50 cents U.S.) on exploration and development. Cheltenham said the BNOC will continue its exploration programme, but would need financial assistance. To this end, Barbados is to seek credit from Venezuela, Canada, and other sources of finance, in addition to generating funds from the BNOC, he said.

GRENADA

VISA RESTRICTIONS WITH TRINIDAD MAY BE LIFTED

FL201534 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The Governments of Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago have set up a subcommittee to look into visa restrictions imposed on Grenadian nationals traveling to the twin-island Republic. Grenada's legal and external affairs minister says both governments are looking into the possibility of doing away with the visa restrictions. He said Trinidad and Tobago imposed the visa restriction to prevent Grenadians connected with Grenada's revolutionary government from entering the island. The revolutionary government was deposed after the U.S. intervention in Grenada in 1983.

GUADELOUPE

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING CLASHES, STRIKE

France Sends Gendarmes

LD251516 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Two squadrons of gendarmes, 200 men in all, mobilized from metropolitan France have arrived in Guadeloupe. They are to reinforce the police there following the clashes yesterday between separatist demonstrators and the police. The situation in this overseas department is being followed hour by hour in Paris. If the situation requires, further units from the Antilles-Guyane Gendarmerie Corps will also be sent to Guadeloupe.

Tension Continues

LD251856 Paris International Service in French 1700 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Gendarmerie reinforcements have arrived in Guadeloupe where clashes between separatist militants and riot police lasted several hours yesterday evening, particularly on the Pont de la Gabare, the only link between the two regions of the archipelago, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre. Police had to use armored vehicles to break the roadblocks set up by the separatists, who are demanding the release of nationalist militant Georges Faisans, who has been condemned to 3 years in prison and who is on a hunger strike at Fresnes Prison. The 200 men who arrived this morning will not be excessive, because disturbances have resumed in Pointe-a-Pitre. Our reporter on the spot is Marie-Pierre Courtelemont:

Forty-eight hours after the general mobilization appeal by separatist groups, Pointe-a-Pitre is still cut off from the rest of Guadeloupe. All access roads to the town are blocked by barricades. Demonstrators have used burned out cars to make the barricades. The Pont de la Gabare is open to traffic, but the demonstrators have set up barricades above and below this single road link between Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre. At the moment they are cutting down the trees by the side of the road 1 km from the bridge.

During the morning, 200-300 demonstrators gathered around the barricades in an uneasy calm. Everyone agrees here that the situation could become tense at any time. Between last night and this morning a group of young people ransacked a shopping center in a residential area on the outskirts of Pointe-a-Pitre. The town center is still deserted. Shops, banks, and administrative offices are closed. The two separatist local radios are broadcasting nonstop appeals for a general mobilization. The leaders of the two separatist groups, the Movement for an Independent Guadeloupe, to which Georges Faisans belongs, and the Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe, have decided to continue their action until the detainee is released.

Violence Ensues

FL252004 Bridgetown CANA in English 1847 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, July 25, CANA-REUTER -- Shops and offices in Guadeloupe closed today in response to a general strike call by separatist groups after a night of violence on the French Caribbean island. The strike, organised by groups campaigning for the release of jailed separatist militant Georges Faisans, followed clashes overnight between riot police and demonstrators who set up barricades.

More than 200 riot police flew to Guadeloupe today from mainland France to reinforce local security forces.

Eyewitnesses said Pointe-a-Pitre, the island's main city, had been brought to a standstill by the strike and that other towns were also hit, though less seriously. Officials in Paris said fewer than half of the island's workers responded to the call.

About 10 people were injured yesterday when riot police used tear gas and baton charges to clear barricades blocking a bridge between the two main islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre. There were no clashes this morning as storms lashed the capital but police said several barricades were still up in outlying regions.

Groups demanding indepndence for Guadeloupe and trade unions called the one-day strike to back a campaign for the release of Faisans, a teacher and a member of the Movement for an Independent Guadeloupe (MPGI), who is serving a three-year sentence for attacking a white teacher who allegedly beat a black pupil and made racist remarks. The MPGI is believed to be the political wing of the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), which has carried out a series of bomb attacks as part of a campaign to win independence for Guadeloupe, Martinque, and French Guiana.

The length of Faisans' sentence has caused a storm of protest both in Guadeloupe and France, where left-wing groups have formed the Committee for the Liberation of George Faisans. A spokeswoman for the committee said Faisans was in serious condition after starting a hunger strike on June 3 but had been denied hospital treatment. The French Interior Ministry, however, said his condition gave no cause for concern.

Yesterday afternoon, trade unionists met sub-prefect Hubert Fournier to try to negotiate the removal of the barricades, but the talks broke down. Local officials said Fournier had told the neogitators that the Basse-Terre Appeals Court, which last week rejected legal moves by Faisans' lawyers for his release, would meet no later than Monday to take another look at his case.

Eyewitnesses said later that after a storm, fresh clashes broke out between police and demonstrators who set up new barricades. They said that early in the evening the bridge between Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre was still partly blocked.

Organizers of the demonstrations and the general strike called the two operations a success and said the move would increase day by day as long as Faisans was not freed.

Police Quell Prison 'Mutiny'

NC260651 Paris AFP in English 0623 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, July 26 (AFP) -- French riot police were helicoptered into the prison at Pointe-a-Pitre during the night to put down a mutiny that erupted at the end of the second day of growing disorders by pro-independence demonstrators. Riot police battled with youths overnight in Pointe-a-Pitre, main city of this French West Indian territory. Demonstrators broke into two gun shops and took shotguns. Officials said a policeman was shot and wounded by a rioter.

Hundreds of demonstrators surged through the streets, looting shops, including the big Nouvelles Galeries Department Store, and setting fire to a Peugeot car dealership. ... There were so far no reports of fatalities in the unrest, which began Wednesday in sympathy with a leading independence supporter on a hunger strike in a French prison. Business activity in Pointe-a-Pitre was vitually halted yesterday by a general strike.

The wife of the commander of French gendarmes in the Basse-Terre half of the main island was found dead on a beach yesterday, and police said her death appeared to be criminal. But they did not immediately link it to the rioting.

During yesterday's strike, between 200 and 300 militants manned roadblocks on approaches to Pointe-a-Pitre, barring traffic from entering the city. But the Gabarre Bridge, linking Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre, was open and under heavy police guard.

At the Pointe-a-Pitre prison, inmates last night started a fire and climbed onto the roofs before gathering in the prison courtyard, police said. Demonstrators left the roadblocks and rushed to surround the prison.

Riot police were helicoptered over the prison and slid down on ropes into the complex. The French Government administrator in the town, Hubert Fournier, said the police had the situation in hand, but at least one prisoner was reported to have escaped. The outbreak of violence, the latest in this territory of 350,000 people which has been hit by sporadic pro-independence bomb attacks since early 1984, is in solidarity with Georges Faisans, a militant serving a three-year sentence in Fresnes Prison near Paris for assaulting a French teacher in Guadeloupe. He went on hunger strike June 3, and a committee supporting him said in Paris yesterday that his condition was "alarming". The French Government of President Francois Mitterrand has made no public statement on Mr Faisans or the rioting.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER ON DRUG INFORMATION EXCHANGE

FL252005 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Caribbean countries are establishing a system for the exchange of information on the movement of drug dealers operating within the region. St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton says the agreement was made during the last meeting of the Caricom heads of state in Barbados, but he gave no details of the plan. He did speak on measures to be taken in St Lucia. He said that St Lucian authorities are moving to inflitrate the drug puchers' camps so as to insure that the country's drug problem does not get out of control. Mr Campton said a number of Caribbean nations are being used for the transhipment of drugs.

ST VINCENT AND THE GURENADLINES

FORMER MINISTER FOUND GUILTY OF MISCONDUCT

FL242228 Bridgetown CANA in English 2204 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Kingston, St Vincent, July 24, CANA -- Former Communications, Works, and Labour Minister in St Vincent and the Grenadines Arthur Williams has been found guilty of misbehaviour in public office and fined EC40,000 dollars (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.). This was one of two charges laid against Williams, who along with local shipping agent Raymond Knights, is also accused of receiving EC40,000 dollars from the government under false pretences two years ago. Williams and Knights were jointly charged with receiving the money in 1983, knowing the same amount was already paid to the Trinidad agent for a vessel at the time owned by Williams, then a member of the cabinet. The money was for shipping and handling charges for transporting 2,000 drums of asphalt bitumen from Trinidad to St Vincent on behalf of the government here. The fine must be paid in 14 days, or Williams will go to jail for one year [of] hard labour. Defense lawyer Hudson Tannis said the ex-minister will appeal the sentence.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS ASKS FOR JAPANESE INVESTMENT, AID

FL251920 Bridgetown CANA in English 1342 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 25, CANA-REUTER -- Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers today asked for Japanese corporate help and investment in the economic development of the Caribbean region, Japanese sources said. Chambers, who arrived here yesterday for a five-day unofficial visit, made the call at a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the sources said. Nakasone said Japan was considering sending two survey missions later this year to explore possible technical cooperation and investment in the Republic, the sources said.

GUYANA

WPA STAGES FREEDOM WALK, ADDRESSES RACISM

FL232224 Bridgetown CANA in English 2207 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 23, CANA -- The leftist opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) has urged the authorities to find ways to end what it calls a reign of terror against Guyanese of Indian descent. The appeal was made when senior WPA officials Eusi Kwayana and Rupert Roopnarine addressed a public meeting in Berbice County yesterday, as the group continued its so-called freedom walk around the country to press for free and fair elections.

A statement issued by the party quoted Kwayana as saying all Indo-Guyanese households were experiencing a virtual reign of terror. He charged that in the country where the dominant groups are people of Indian and African descent, the former were often murder, rape, or kidnap victims. The government had not only failed to take appropriate police action against the armed criminals, but to mount a study of the social group from which the bandits came, Kwayana told the crowd, according to the party statement. The two WPA officials said the bandits preying on the Indo-Guyanese were like Latin American's right-wing death squads.

SURINAME

BOUTERSE CANCELS PERU TRIP DUE TO LABOR UNREST

FL252224 Bridgetown CANA in English 2116 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Paramaribo, July 25, CANA-REUTER -- Suriname's military ruler Desi Bouterse has cancelled a trip to Peru because of continuing labour unrest in the vital bauxite industry, officials said today. The official SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) said separately that Bouterse had cancelled the trip at the last minute due to what it described as pressing duties. Bouterse was to have left for Lima today to attend Sunday's inauguration of President-elect Alan Garcia. SNA said the Surinamese delegation would instead be headed by Foreign Minister Eric Tjon Kie Sim.

Staff of the Dutch bauxite mining company Billiton MIJ N.V. have seriously disrupted production since they began a work-to-rule on July 15 in support of pay demands. Billiton officials said the industrial action had paralysed export shipments from the company's two million tonnes per year mine at Onverwacht, 30 km south of Paramaribo. Suriname depends on bauxite for 80 per cent of its export earnings and a five-week strike by bauxite workers in December 1983 forced Bouterse to promise an early return to democracy.

URUGUAY

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S JORGE ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY251830 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Jul (AFP) -- Salvador Jorge Blanco, president of the Dominican Republic, arrived at noon today in Uruguay for a 48-hour official visit. The Central American [as received] president, who arrived from Argentina, was met at Carrasco International Airport by Uruguayan President Julio Marias Sanguinetti with the honors due to his high position. Jorge will remain in Uruguay until 27 July, when he will travel to Peru to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of Presdient-elect Alan Garcia.